The Saturday News

Vol. IV | EDMONTON, ALBERTA, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1909 | No. 23

NOTE AND COMMENT

The other day the Princess Louise opened a nurses' congress at Liverpool and in the course of a short address said:

"I have a message for you from the Queen. She has the fullest sympathy with you in your work. She feels that this is the work which women can do. Some women nowadays try to be like men, but this is the thing that men can't do, and it, therefore, is here that we feel superior to anybody else."

The Queen is, of course, old-fashioned. She hasn't kept in touch, we shall be told, with the great movement for the emancipation of her sex which has been sweeping over the world. Yet to many, who cannot fail to view the latter with alarm, there is a world of wisdom in her brief, almost epigrammatic, message to the nurses. In the effort to be like men continues unchecked, it must mean that in the fields in which they have in the past exerted an influence on the world's present and future quite equal to that of the men in theirs, their power must diminish. It looks like a poor exchange.

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Here is a recent paragraph from Toronto Saturday Night:

"All who believe that tobacco is a curse and smoking an abomination prepare to be shocked. The Allan Line, Canada's oldest steamship company, has fitted up a mixed smoking room in their turbiner Virginian, and numerous lady passengers on the recent voyage out from Liverpool enjoyed their cigarettes along with the men. In European society cigarette smoking among women is so common that it no longer attracts attention, and even the preachers have ceased to refer to it in their Sunday morning sermons. But here in Canada it is somewhat of a novelty. The despatches state that this innovation on board the Virginian was popular to a degree, and that it was a common sight to see the ladies and gentlemen sitting around a table smoking cigarettes and playing cards. After all it is not strange that the close companionship of men and women has awakened the latter to the point of realizing the soothing influence of the tobacco plant."

Why shouldn't the women indulge? If there is nothing harmful in a man's smoking, why should there be in a woman's doing so? But again the old-fashioned persons assert themselves. It may be only convention which leads them to regard as repulsive the sharing of a common smoking-room by men and women. Logically there is nothing to be said against it. Cigarette-smoking, when indulged in to excess by either sex, brings about deterioration. But we are accustomed to putting women on a higher plane than men. We expect more from them in the way of the niceties and refinements of life. If there was not this difference in our attitude, what would become of our chivalrous regard for them? The latter must disappear, if they come down to our level, in all our occupations, whether serious or otherwise. All this will probably be dismissed as mere sentiment by "advanced" thinkers. But isn't sentiment a very large factor in hallowing the most intimate relations of life and in making the world generally a better place to live in?

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The C. P. R. has evidently turned loose on the work of naming its new towns the same individual as christens the sleeping-cars. The four leading towns on the new line between Langdon and Alix are to be called Dalroy, Keoma, Irricana and Besiker. The world is always disposed to make wide allowances for fond parents who wish their offspring to be distinguished from the common herd and so give them uncommon names. But some limit should be imposed when flourishing communities may have to bear the burden for long years afterwards. Of course, an Act of Parliament may ultimately give relief but the procedure is expensive and much confusion results. A great many still refuse to call Kenora anything except Rat Portage and even our own Granum still gets the despised name of Leavings.

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It is announced that Grimsby Park, for a generation past a well-known Ontario institution, is to be closed, with $60,000 outstanding debts and nothing to meet them with. There may have been other circumstances contributed to its failure, but the whole idea which underlay its organization prohibited ultimate success. It was a mixture of a pleasure resort and a religious meeting ground. The one function interfered with the discharge of the other. When people go away for a summer holiday, they do not wish to have the atmosphere of a church about them; and when they are really seeking religious inspiration, they are anxious to cut loose entirely from the giddy world of the pleasure-seeker. The combination has been tried frequently and we have yet to hear of its accomplishing its object.

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Since The Saturday News last went to press what has all along been deemed impossible has actually happened. Manitoba and Saskatchewan have had a slight earthquake. There is no sign of volcanic action anywhere on the prairies and it was thought that they were immune. Alberta didn't experience the shock, except in the extreme south-east, which affords one more illustration that in this province we have the most favored part of the west. The blizzards never cross our boundary lines. The rains fall just at the time when we need them. Nowhere else on the continent does the sun shine a greater number of days in the year, while at the same time there is an invigorating quality in the atmosphere which keeps a person's energy up to a remarkable degree. Of course we all know this. What Albertan hasn't recited the whole story to his friends every time that he has gone east? But who can blame us for our delight in going over the ground once again, whenever the slightest occasion offers?

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Despite the fact that the seed went into the ground at a later date than in the average year, the reports coming in are very encouraging. The ground was in excellent condition for the reception of the seed and the weather since the first of the month has been suitable. The Winnipeg Free Press, which has made a great reputation for the accuracy of its crop forecasts, expresses itself as well satisfied. Its reports show that there is no increase in the acreage seeded to spring wheat over last year but that the acreage devoted to the coarser grains is much greater. This is only natural in view of the lateness of the spring. Moreover it must not be forgotten that last year's acreage and the total production showed an immense advance over other years. With the average yield per acre up to what it was in 1906, the west would this year produce many million bushels more grain than in 1908.

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So far as Alberta is concerned, the report recently issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, will give some surprising information to those who were disposed to believe that this part of the west didn't make a good showing last year and that its progress has been slow, in respect to actual agricultural results. The total spring wheat yield in 1908 was 4,001,593 bushels. In 1907 it was 2,261,610, in 1906, 2,664,661, and in 1905, 1,617,505. But the yield per acre was considerably behind 1906 and 1905, standing at 18 81 bushels, while in 1906 it was 23.07 and in 1905, 21.46. In 1898 the total yield was only 792,417 bushels. In winter wheat, both in total and in average yield, 1908 discounted all other years. The former was 3,093,422 bushels and the latter 29.47. In 1903 the total was but 82,418, in 1904, 152,125, in 1905, 689,019, in 1906, 1,301,359, and in 1907, 1,932,925, showing probably an unequalled rate of growth. Oats is still by all odds the province's largest crop, standing at 15,922,974 in 1908 with an average yield of 36.93. The latter in 1906 was 39.12 and in 1905 39.18, but the total in the first of these years was nearly three million short of that of 1908 and in the second about six and a half imllion. In 1898 the t tal was but 1,734,197 bushels, with a record average of 44.56. The total grain yield for the past five years shows steady advancement but for the bad season of 1907; 1904, 8,163,366 bushels; 1905, 13,607,314; 1906, 19,333,366; 1907, 14.588,852;1 908, 25,073,147. Anyone who is dissatisfied with that record is hard to please.

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Mr. Reginald G. Kirkby, city architect of Bradford, England, one of the delegation of British civic representatives, who recently investigated town planning in Europe, has given The Municipal Journal a summary of the impressions received during the visit. In view of what has been said in The Saturday News regarding the duties of Western towns and cities in this respect, his ideas are well worth noting on this page. The first is that the beautiful cities of Germany to-day are the outcome of the foresight of the city authorities in buying land many years in advance and laying out their roads and open spaces, so that with the natural development and growth of a city, order and system may reign. They have been enabled to do this because they possess effective powers to acquire land for street improvements or town planning purposes by arbitration, only the market price of the land as it stands undeveloped being paid for. Or they may place a lien upon the land and return a proportionate amount of it to the owner when the scheme has been developed. This, Mr. Kirkby says, has often resulted in the owner obtaining a high price for the land left him. A certain percentage of the profit obtained from development of the land by the city authorities is retained by them.

Another of Mr. Kirkby's impressions was derived from the systematic planning carried on in Germany.

The older part of the town is connected with the outlying districts by main arteries, which are linked up by broad rings streets for the conduct of heavy traffic and by intermediate streets of such width as may be required. Factory buildings are relegated to the leeward side of the prevailing winds so that smoke and dirt is carried away from the city itself as much as possible. Street hoardings are only permitted in certain quarters where they do not offend the city amenities. These planned undertakings, although the first outlay is considerable, have often resulted in a profit and have involved no burden on the ratepayers. This visit to some of the principal German cities has evidently brought home to the British observers the drawback attending their own haphazard methods but they also recognize that town planning on the German principle, if it is to be attended with real success can only follow upon the possession by cities of very extensive powers as regards the purchase and holding of land and the regulation of roads and buildings.

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If Germany is away ahead of England in the policy which it has adopted how far are we behind in Canada? It is most difficult to excite interest in the subject. We talk about the great future that lies before us and yet we act without regard to that future. However, there are some evidences that the public is gradually becoming aroused. The resolution prepared by the Edmonton Board of Trade for submission to the Associated Boards at Saskatoon is one of these. The purport of this is that in laying out all new townsites ample provision must be made for open spaces. If this were done, the supply of what should be regarded as an absolute necessity could come as a matter of course. We should no more think of laying out a town without parks and playgrounds than without streets. We have seen enough of the effects of haphazard municipal growth to desire to have definite plans in the future by which the convenience and health and comfort of the people will be safeguarded.

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Edward Alsworth Ross, writing in the Century Magazine presents some striking divorce statistics. Twenty years ago an investigation by the Department of Labor showed that 328,716 divorces had been granted in the United States between 1867 and 1886, and that divorces were increasing two and one-half times as fast as population. The recent census for 1887-1906 brings to light 945,625 divorces, and demonstrates that the movement constantly gains in velocity. At present, probably one marriage in ten is broken, and in some States the proportion may be as high as one in four. Forty years ago the broad contrast was between North and South; but the divorce rates of North and South have been converging, whereas those of East and West have diverged. The central states have two and one-half times the rate of the Atlantic States, while for the western States the proportion is three and one half.

Although the tide of divorce is rising the world over, nowhere is it so high, nowhere is it rising so fast, as in the United States.

The rate there is twice that of Switzerland, thrice that of France and five times that of Germany.

The effect of all this is, of course, bound to be appalling. In Canada we may congratulate ourselves that indications are as yet fairly satisfactory. If we are wise, we shall continue to restrict very closely the right to divorce. But if we are to allow the privilege at all, we should make it an equal one to rich and poor alike. Our present divorce law is a scandal. A wealthy person may take advantage of it but the procedure is so costly that it is altogether beyond those of small means.

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Many of those who talk lightly of building Dreadnoughts hardly appreciate just what the construction of one of these monster warships means. An interview which Sir Robert Perks, the builder of the Manchester Ship Canal and a prominent member of the British House of Commons, gave in Ottawa, recently, puts the matter in a clear light.

"The cost of one Dreadnought to-day—and we are threatened with even greater and more costly ones—is equal to one penny on the pound on the income tax of the British taxpayer. The cost of building, maintaining and manning one Dreadnought is no less than 350,000 pounds per annum, which is equal to 1,000 pounds per day. It may be well asked, how long is this insane folly to continue?

"Cannot Great Britain and Germany produce statesmen and enlightened patriots sufficiently powerful that their parliaments and their peoples might restrain the ambitions of the warlike section of their communities?

"Then there comes the practical point for the Dominions of the British Empire—how far they ought to be drawn into this dangerous vortex.

"If I were a Canadian I should take the view that the Dominion would be best contributing to the strength of the Empire by spending what resources she can reasonably afford in opening up her ports, improving her means of communication and adding to her own commercial and financial resources, remembering always that the most powerful reserve for a nation is the accumulated wealth of the commercial resources and of the country's people.

"And I should doubt greatly the wisdom from the Canadian standpoint of contributing money towards British battleships. If the shores of Canada need defence, that is an expenditure which the Dominion herself might be reasonably called upon to make.

"Of course, if Great Britain were really involved in an European conflict I have no doubt that the spirit of the people would be equal to it. But there is no conflict and public spirit is not called upon to manifest itself.

"Now, I might just point out that the annual cost of the Georgian Bay section from French River to North Bay—even if the Dominion had to pay every cent of the guarantee which the company asks—would be less than one half the annual cost of one Dreadnought. You could construct the section from Lake Huron up through the French river, and erect a magnificent dock at North Bay and the annual interest of such a work including a sinking fund which would pay for the whole project in a reasonable time, would cost the Dominion less than half the cost of a Dreadnought."

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It may be said in reply that Sir Robert Perks is in the Dominion for the purpose of getting the canal built. But this doesn't affect the value of his impression. The project, which he is urging upon the attention of the government, is one that is bound to give a tremendous impetus to the development of the country. It would enable ocean-going vessels to travel clear to Fort William and other ports on Lake Superior. Not only would production within the Dominion be stimulated but the route thus provided would mean the diversion of an immense volume of traffic which now goes through American territory. The offer which Sir Robert makes looks like an exceptionally good one. The company which he represents will build the canal, if the government will guarantee three and a half per cent interest on the investment. The profits above that would be divided equally between the government and the company.

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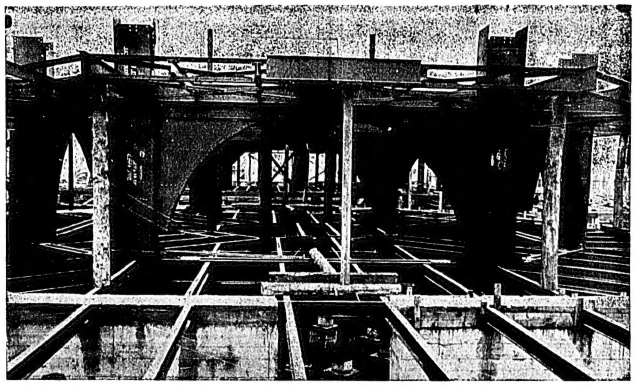
On another page of this issue, The Saturday News presents the comment of the Spectator and the Nation on the schism in the Independent Labor party The observations are of more than usual value because they call attention to certain inevitable tendencies in all such organizations. It is comparatively easy to gather together a body of men of common interests and to resolve that certain things must be done. They may make the strongest kind of an appeal on the grounds of logic and justice, but when it comes to the actual work of bringing about a change, the leaders soon learn that all progress

(Continued on Page 5)

At the Parliament Buildings



The above view, taken from the north side, illustrates the progress being made on the structure which is to be the permanent home of Alberta's legislative and administrative authorities. In the course of the summer it is expected that His Excellency, the Governor-General, will visit Edmonton and lay the corner stone. The steel work, shown in the photo, is to act as the support of the splendid dome with which the building will be crowned. This dome support is 83 feet in diameter and 200 tons of steel are laid in the concrete foundation. The concrete blocks on which the steel rests, as shown at the bottom of the picture are 25 feet below ground. The whole view gives an impression of unusual massiveness and solidity. The structure will undoubtedly be a credit to the province in all respects.

The Saturday News

Subscription - - - - $1.50 per yea
Subscription to Edmonton and United States points, 50c extra for postage.
Advertising Rates on application.

Business Office:
Howard Street, immediately north of the Bank of Montreal.
Telephone - 1061
Editorial Room Telephone, 2332

THE NEWS PUBLISHING CO.
Publishers.

The Saturday News is on sale at the office of publication, Howard Street, at all Edmonton news-stands, at the leading hotels and on the trains

SATURDAY, MAY 22

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FACT THREE

DURING the last fifteen years the Imperial Life and ten other life assurauce companies have been incorporated in Canada. According to the last available figures, the assets of The Imperial are practically as great as the combined assets of the ten other companies.

C. D. ROGERS, Dist. Manager
Archibald Blk., Edmonton

With the Investor

If, as is usually understood, the steel market is the barometer of the business world, it will be good news that the demand for steel is on the move. The following extract in regard to this from the New York Sun, which state of trade is also corroborated by Eastern Canadian papers in an indication:

"Further indications that the upward swing of the steel market, especially as it bore upon the railroad situation, was substantial were afforded by yesterday's developments, among which an order by the Harriman lines for 1,500 forty ton steel underframe refrigerator cars and another by the New York Central lines for seventy-one locomotives were the most important.

"Last week the New York Central and Lake Shore contracted for 3,000 steel cars and the Harriman lines ordered about 50,000 tons of rails. It is estimated that the New York Central lines have now ordered about $10,000,000 worth of equipment for this year's deivery, including 151,000 ton of steel rails ordered a month ago."

The trade reviews take a uniformly optimistic view. The Iron Trade Review says today:

"The outlook in the iron trade is now more favorable than any time since the fall of 1907. The menace of prices being too rapidly advanced is the only cloud in the sky. The recent increase in demand for both finished products and pig iron shows a tendency to recuperate more promptly than was anticipated and there is a distinct trend towards better conditions. The steel industry is really prosperous in most of its branches and in some lines the tonnage output is very close to the best on record.

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Another matter that bears directly upon the future is the crop situation, especially as far as we are concerned in Alberta. The wheat situation, as regards the coming crop, has materially improved of late. The loss in winter wheat in the more southerly portion is now fixed at about ten per cent, and it is doubtful if the injury to winter wheat is very serious, anywhere. Many of the reports of excessive damage have come from individuals in certain districts trying to advertise their own districts at the expense of other parts of the province, which is a very questionable matter of policy. Spring wheat is up and growing, there is abundance of moisture all over the province, the season is not so badly behind after all but it depends on the weather of June, July and August as to what our crop return will be. At present there is no necessity for alarm as to crop prospects.

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A new record for the international commerce of the world was established in 1907, according to the statistical abstract of the United States prepared by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. This abstract puts the total exports of the various countries and colonies of the world in that year at $14,000,000,000 and the imports at $16,000,000,000.

The countries contributed more than two-thirds of the total. On the export side the United Kingdom headed the list with $2,073,000,000, The United States coming next with $1,835,000,000; Germany next with $1,629,000,000; and France fourth with $1,080,000,000. On the import side the United kingdom again headed the list with $3,143,000,000; Germany coming second with $2,082,000,000; France third with $1,201,000,000; and the United States fourth with $1,194,000,000. Practically two-thirds of this total of international trade is accredited to Europe.

In the year under consideration Canada took 58 per cent of her imports from the United States.

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The clearings of the Toronto banks, as passed through the local clearing-house during the past week, totalled $27,545,779. Last week clearings of the Toronto banks totalled $29,977,727, during the corresponding week last year $20,778,052, and $25,311,967 during the similar week of 1907.

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Mr. J. M. Hodge, a member of the Scottish delegation, who as representative of a Scottish syndicate wishing to buy land was in Alberta in the course of his tour, has made his purchase of land. He purchased a tract of 5,600 acres, known as the Pine Coulee ranch, five miles from Nanton. The price paid was $70,000, or $12.50 per acre. J. Smith, of Virden, Man., formerly manager of Mr. Hodge's estates in Perthshire, Scotland, will be manager of this farm. A contract has already been let for the breaking of 2,000 acres which will be put into fall wheat in August.

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The board of conciliation and investigation, established to enquire into difficulties between the western coal operators and coal miners in southern Alberta and eastern British Columbia and to endeavor to adjust the same, consists of the following: Rev. H. N. Grant, Presbyterian minister at Fernie; Colin Macleod, Macleod, Alta; and Mr. F. H. Sherman, Taber, Alta.

The approximate net profits from all sources, exclusive of land sales, of the Alberta Railway and Irrigation Co., for February, were $43,310, against $20,398 for Feb., 1908. Total net profits for eight months ended Feb. 28, $293,436. Approximate railway traffic receipts for March, $27,627, against 15,746 for March 18, 09.

From the East we gather that market prices, as in Alberta, are on the up grade. Cheese advanced and butter and eggs are both bringing good prices. Record prices were made last week with sheep at Chicago, export ewes being quoted at $5 to $5.50, grain fed yearlings, $7.50 to $8.15. In Montreal the trade was fair. Beef is up and scarce in Great Britain.

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The issue of the Alberta Gazette for April 30, chronicles the following companies as incorporated in the province: The Edmonton Development Co., Edmonton; The Magrath Coal Co., Lethbridge; The North Dakota Farm Co., Calgary; The Islay Elevator Co., Islay; The Royal Fruit Co., Edmonton; The Connolly-McKinley Co., Edmonton; The Camrose Publishing Co., Camrose; The Carter Ranching Co., Edmonton; The Trant Manufacturing Co., Edmonton; O. P. Wisler, Sons and Co., Stettler; The Western Securities, Edmonton; The McLeod Townsite Co., Edmonton; The R.B. Biscuit Co., Strathcona; The Lethbridge Building Co., Lethbridge; The Calgary Professional Baseball Club, Calgary; The Alberta Amusement Co., Edmonton.

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The Dominion Land Offices are doing a big business this year. The report from Stettler breaks all previous records for the month of April, the total number of homestead entries during that month was 366, 304 for Calgary district and 62 for the Red Deer district. The total amount of cash collections for these homestead entries was $4110.

The number of patents taken out was 105, 57 in Red Deer and 48 in the Calgary district. The Edmonton land office has been doing a heavy business, the total number of entries for March was 275, April report not yet to hand.

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The people of the east end of Edmonton are making an active campaign in favor of the building of a bridge across the Saskatchewan at Fraser flats. They are seeking city, provincial and federal aid for it. The estimated cost is $150,000.

A bridge at the east end of Edmonton would give a great impetus to real estate business at the east end, on both sides of the river, and it is difficult to see how the building of this bridge can long be delayed, for, if Edmonton is to grow as it will, this bridge will be needed pretty soon and one or two more between that and the old bridges.

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All over the Province of Alberta the grain acreage is larger than in 1908, and the area of fall wheat to be sown this summer will make a record far above anything sown before for so much new breaking is being done, but it is safe to say that in some districts the increase may be 50 per cent.

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In March 1908 the Customs returns for Edmonton totalled $19,815.19, in March 1909 $22,220.20, an increase of 12 per cent. The bank clearings aggregated $4,068,209 as against $2,854,888 for March 1908. The post office receipts $7,815 as against $4,520 last year or an increase of 75 per cent. The building permits in March amounted to $179,385 as compared with $57,020 last year. The average increase on these four departments alone shows an increase in Edmonton business in these departments of nearly 86 per cent.

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The contract for a large and commodious convent school building at Morinville has been awarded to P. Maissonneuve, of Edmonton. Construction work will begin at once.

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Mr. Alexander Laird, the general manager of the Bank of Commerce, Toronto, in an interview, thus sums up the financial situation in Canada: A feeling of general prosperity seems to be in the air, and I look for a year of exceptional progress. It is a fortunate circumstance that the return of prosperity is taking place progressively but slowly. It means continued development on a solid foundation. I feel confident conditions are shaping to give the Dominion better times than ever before experienced, and without the dangers of any boom features. Surveying the country as a whole, my firm conviction is that everything points that way. The immediate outlook is bright, and money is now quite easy. The banks are all prepared to give ample aid for legitimate commercial and industrial purposes. Canadians have been going through an educational process during the past two years. After the end of a long period of phenomenal prosperity, attended by much unwise speculation, it was inevitable that reaction would follow. Many profitable lessons which are not without their educational value have been learned, and these will enable people to avoid certain dangers.

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The Federal Government have purchased the Archibald property on Whyte Avenue for a post office site and the McLeod property on First Street east, Strathcona, for an armory location, but it was not anticipated that payment would be forthcoming for a few weeks, at least. However, Mr. Mills announced that he has just received checks to the amount of $13,500 from Ottawa, which constitute payment in full for the properties mentioned, being respectively divided into two amounts of $10,500 and $3000.

Mr. Mills also received a check for $1,500 which will also be used in the erection of an armory at Lloydminster.

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A new departure has been made in connection with the flotation of Canadian Northern bonds, the Dominion Securities company having just issued $2,300,000 equipment bonds on this side the water.

It is customary for Mr. Mackenzie to go to England for new money, and nobody can beat him at the money-raising game in London—unless it is F. S. Pearson or the C. P. R. The present issue, however, has been offered on this side.

Series "S," $750,000 of 4 1-2 per cents, were taken in the United States, and $1,500,000 of Series "T" bonds were offered and are being taken in Canada.

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The building permits granted so far in Edmonton in the month of May total up to $130,000 while there will be no doubt quite a few more registered by the end of the month. The above figures show an increase of over $50,000 over the whole month of May, 1908. Building is active all over the city. At the west end it is necessary to walk up and down the streets to see what is done, as the timber is thick and a casual glance does not reveal all that is doing. The houses that are going up are of a good class that will be a permanent credit to the city. The front overlooking the golf links is building up fast, and, with its fine view which cannot be obstructed, makes very choice property. The east end is building up with nice, well built houses of rather more modest pretensions, as a rule, but for which there will be a steady demand by those earning more modest incomes.

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The spreading of the car line north is having an influence on property in that direction, and in a casual stroll out to the J. Y. Griffin Co. packing house we notice that the city is growing, and out at the packing plant, close up, there are numerous newly shingled roofs peeping over the trees and brush so there is no necessity to hunt for new buildings, or building indications.

Among the building permits taken out this month, and mentioned before, they are to G. S. Montgomery, addition to dwelling on lot 466, block 9, H.B.R., cost $1000; John Nikford, house on Syndicate Ave., No. 18, to cost $1000; J. R. Umback, Namayo Ave., store and offices to cost $4,800; A. Green, two residences on 12th street to cost $3000 each; F. A. Moore, house in Groat Estate, cost $1800; F. C. Humberstone, addition to house on Kinistino Avenue, cost $1500; S. Kouilk, house on Kinistino, to cost $1800; W. S. McCartney, store in Fairview to cost $2,000; Wm. Lockhard residence on lot 108, block 12, H.B.R., 12th street, to cost $2,400; J. H. Wood, house on 5th street to cost $2000.

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It may be a little early to make too definite a statement, but, present indications point to the fact that winter wheat conditions in the States especially in Kansas, are not of the best. This is one factor that is tending to harden the price of wheat and cause buying, also points to good prices for this cereal in Alberta the coming season.

(Continued on page 8)

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A DEFENCE OF FLORENCE KINRADE.

"Kit," in the Toronto Mail and Empire, presents what appears to me an extraordinary view of the character of Florence Kinrade, the outstanding figure in the murder enquiry at Hamilton, which has aroused the interest of the whole continent. She writes:

"Pretty, inconsequent butterfly again about to face another keen examination, about to have shed on her whole life a strong searchlight. Which one of us—men or women—could bear such a light on our past lives, or stand such an examination? Which of us has not been foolish, indiscreet—sinful, if you will at one or another time? Which one of us is so clear of heart and of hand that we may lift the stone and throw it at another?

"And when you have answered those questions, answer this. What would you for a girl in such a situation? Surely the reply will be—profound compassion.

"For here was a girl of girls. A girl with a vivid, overheated imagination—that peculiar gift of genius when under control—most dangerous of qualities when uncontrolled. Of romantic temperament with the touch of melancholy which such a temperament implies—she appears to have lived in a dream. She has the gift of composition, of plot construction. She should make a fine writer, of romantic stories. She has also a beautiful voice—this is even noticeable when she speaks—she is quick of wit, pleasing in appearance, refined looking and graceful. Her letters, read in court, were buoyant, cheerful, slangy with the joyous and innocent jargon we have made popular. In them the longing for position of a high order were plainly apparent. They were vain little letters, with the Ego triumphant flattered, pleased, setting itself delightedly in high places, surrounding itself with all the refinement of life, of culture, music, rich dress, jewels, flowers, adulation—all natural and very feminine longings, indicative of aesthetic desires.

"It may be that the girl had in time brought herself to believe certain things—that her father was a judge—that she had been at that reception and had worn a pink silk gown and a rope of pearls had carried flowers, had sung at the church in Manchester. Such cases as that of telling fictitious stories and often repeating them ending by self belief in them have been known to occur.

"At all events, the girl met every contradiction of the evidence as lightly and airily as though it was all a splendid jest. And, listening to her, and watching the innumerable expressions that chased each other like shadows across her piquant, oval face, one's compassion grew ever deeper, wider, more comprehending."

—

I do not know when I have seen anything in a public print with which I more thoroughly disagreed. Is Kit's verdict to stand as that of the womanhood of Canada? What is the effect on the minds of all young people to be if such palliation of the conduct of Florence Kinrade is to pass unnoticed? No one has any right to suggest anyone's complicity in the terrible crime which has been under investigation at Hamilton. Mr. Blackstock stated in his address to the jury that the Crown was acting on no theory. All that it wished was to lay bare all the facts which had a possible bearing on the mystery. The public interests demanded that it should do so and with this object in view, it was necessary to go into the past of the girl who was in the home when her sister was killed. Nothing was brought out which the Crown has up to the present considered sufficient to warrant any charge of guilt in connection with the crime being laid. But it was inevitable that public judgment should be passed on the career of duplicity which was brought home to the principal witness. Newspaper writers have been very lenient in their criticism, for the most part allowing the evidence to speak for itself. But such a defence as that offered by "Kit" calls for something more.

The Biblical injunction to which appeal is made in the first paragraph quoted above is too frequently made to do service for which it was never intended. I know what I am saying when I declare that there are plenty of men and women, who can stand having a strong searchlight thrown upon their past lives. It is an unworthy cynicism which holds otherwise. At any rate the suggestion that the bulk of those about us have been as "foolish, indiscreet—sinful if you will" as Florence Kinrade was shown to be has no justification. Even if it had, there is no excuse for such comment as that made above. It is an evidence of Christian spirit to forgive and to show charity towards an offender, but this does not mean that we should make light of the offence. This is what, claim, is the effect by the article from which I have quoted, and it is for this reason that I make my protest against it.

We have grown too much into the habit of calling by pleasant names those things to which the world owes most of its misery and degradation. Why should we speak of a "vivid, over-heated imagination" or "a romantic temperament with the touch of melancholy which such a temperament implies," when the person referred to is simply a liar on a large scale. That Florence Kinrade "met every contradiction of her evidence as lightly and airily as though it was all a splendid jest" makes the situation all the more horrible.

I do not intend to delve at length into the evidence, which most people have already read. But take the letters written by Miss Kinrade to her father and sister from Virginia. It is worth while giving an extract or so. She describes at length the church in which she led her family to believe she was singing:

"I think I'll sing 'Consider the Lilies' next Sunday morning.' The parson is an old bald-headed soak, and reads his sermons. He has an assistant who needs his moustache off and some fire-crackers behind him before he will interest me."

"I am going to walk in and sing just as if I'm it, and maybe I'll fool them."

"I think there is just the violinist and myself, the assistant. Oh! Gee! it's great! Go ahead.

"I got the job through an ad. in the papers."

"I don't have to dress quite so well. Oh, say, I forgot to tell you the best of all. I am to be the guest of honor at a reception given by a Mrs. Jake Wells, a friend of Marion's. She wants an excuse, I guess, to do something for the Canadian girl, as they call me. Oh, I am going to be the whole thing. You know how I hate these nice little teas, but I couldn't refuse this one, as I am about to leave the hotel. I understand that gentlemen will be present. Isn't that nice? I think I shall pick out nice one.

"Mr. Foster, the choir leader, had a long talk with me. He told me that he and the choir and everybody were just delighted with me, that no soprano had ever given such satisfaction. I thought I might get a boost in salary after all that, but it didn't come. Wasn't the praise nice? So encouraging. It will make me do better like the good little girl that I am, for the tenor has a splendid voice. We sang a duet last night."

The clergyman of the church mentioned, the choirmaster, the choir members and leading members of the congregation all say that they never heard of her, that they never saw her and that she never sang in the church. No choirmaster named Foster could be located in the vicinity. No such reception as that des-

(Continued on page 12)

Young Albertans, No. 8

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The Schism in the Independent Labor Party.

The 'Spectator,' London.

Mr. Grayson has suddenly become a person of more importance than his actual achievements seemed calculated to make him. He has done indeed very little; but what most of us may have overlooked is the character of the special public for which he has laid himself out. The party of Labor is passing through a stage which no organization that appeals to a wide popular support can hope altogether to escape. When it was first formed, the most elementary qualifications of leadership were hard to come by, and those who could show even slight evidence of possessing them naturally found their way to the front. After a time, two opposite tendencies began to show themselves. The leaders grew better acquainted with the work they had to do, and consequently more alive to the difficulties with which their task was surrounded. They became Members of Parliament, and experience of the House of Commons is excellent discipline for men who have still to learn how long the interval between effort and performance is when the whole machinery of legislation has to be put in action to secure any amendment of the existing law. Nor is this the only direction in which Parliamentary training brings enlightenment. It shows those who undergo it how small a part of the ultimate victory is won when some seemingly far-reaching change has been enacted. Laws have to be interpreted and administered as well as passed, and in these two stages the inteilect and the common-sense of the community have opportunities of making themselves heard. Besides all this, there is the growing recognition of how much more can be done by gradually influencing Governments than by any direct attempts at law-making, and as a condition of this how necessary it is to be on the watch for opportunities of influencing the parties which make and unmake Governments. Side by side with this change among the leaders, a contrary one has been in progress among the rank-and-file. They have grown more confident in themselves, and consequently more critical of those whom they began by trusting. Session after session goes by, and the great cause seems to be making but little progress. The measures they are interested in are either not brought forward, or are found to be less sweeping than they were expected to be, or their authors have to be content with the incorporation of some of the clauses in a Government Bill. The blame of all these varieties of failure is laid to the charge of their leaders, and the efforts of a section of the party are at once directed to getting rid of them.

This has been the experience of the organization known as the Independent Labor Party during the past twelve months. The growth of the disaffected movement was told with great clearness by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald the last day of the meeting of the party Conference. The National Administrative Council, of which he has been a prominent member, has been face to face with "a movement of irresponsibility" inside the party. With the spirit and methods of that movement he declines to associate himself, and to make his determination clear he has resigned his place on the Council. So have Mr. Philip Snowden, Mr. Keir Hardie, and Mr. Bruce Glasier. Mr. Grayson has been for a year past the spokesman of the discontented section of the party. He has differed from his leaders not only in regard to the ends they ought to set before themselves, but also in regard to the methods by which they propose to obtain them. For practical purposes this latter difference is by far the more important of the two. Mr Grayson is bent upon gaining his object by scenes in the House and disputes with the Speaker, and, as the inevitable consequence of this kind of warfare, submitting to an enforced retirement from the Parliamentary sphere. It is not by such tactics that Labor Members have gained the ear of the House of Commons and made themselves listened to by all who wish to know all sides of those Labor questions which are so increasingly coming to the front; and the executive would not be worth its salt which did not make plain its determination not to tolerate this kind of fighting.

Even from the abridged reports of the three days' Conference which appear in the Times, it is clear that the retiring members of the Council have rightly judged the situation. One speaker declared that the party should "make themselves a nuisance after the spirit of Victor Grayson;" another, that what was wanted in the House of Commons was men who were bent upon using "revolutionary methods through the Parliamentary machine;" another, that they "wanted fire-brands instead of statesmen in the party."

It is true, no doubt, that these expressions of individual opinion were not borne out by the original vote. A majority of the Conference would not confirm the action of the Council as regards Mr. Grayson; and though in the end the vote was cancelled, and the same majority unsaid on Tuesday what they had said on Monday, this was merely the act of men alarmed by an unforeseen consequence of their own conduct, and anxious to get out of a difficulty at any sacrifice. If this step had had the result it was intended to have, it would have been said that Mr Ramsay Macdonald's attitude and that of his three colleagues had been one of mere bluff, that it was a mistake to yield to them so far, and that if the Conference had had proper courage it would have taken its own course and left the resigning members to find their way back into the Council by the first door they might be able to open. The "movement of irresponsibility" would not have been seriously checked by resignations so promptly withdrawn. In all probability the dissensions in the Independent Labor Party are more serious than without the evidence afforded by the proceedings of the Conference we should have been entitled to asume. The state of things corresponds, indeed, to what is going on in other Labor organizations. There we have the same distrust of the leaders by their followers—of the older men by the younger. From the point of view of the Independent Labor Party, it is of great consequence that the authority of the moderate section over the extremists should be re-established, and we do not see how this can be done except by its vigorous re-assertion.

We shall watch with interest; not wholly devoid of sympathy, the steps which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and the more reasonable section of the party take to regain their ascendency.

(The 'Nation,' London).

Those who would weigh the significance of the differences in the Independent Labor Party which the Edinburgh Conference revealed would do well to ask themselves what its enemies think of them. For ourselves, we are quite sure that all those who fear the action of organized labor in politics, while they greatly dislike Mr. Keir Hardie's and Mr. Macdonald's management of it, would be only too delighted to hear of their supersession by Mr. Grayson or Mr. Hyndman. For they would know that any such party would, in a very few months or years, become as negligible a factor as the Social Democratic Federation, as sincere and ardent, as passionately perverse, and as absurdly ineffective. For that reason we cannot take the retirement of the four chief leaders of the movement, in face of an unlucky resolution, to be other than a tactical and very temporary emergency. No other hands can control a movement which depends on its double connection between a large body of practical politicians in Parliament and the advanced forces in trade unionism. Mr. Grayson and his friends are impossibilists, in face both of the British and of the European labor and Socialist movements.

The basis of their revolt is a very simple and very old phenomenon in Socialist societies. It is the contempt for Parliamentarism, the idea, as the Manchester Guardian well says, that the main business of a revolutionary party is to "show up" existing forms of Parliamentary Government as "mere carnivals of insincere and otiose talk" its procedure "a mass of fetichistic mummeries elaborated to keep the people in play."

The theory of the consciously malign action and intention of "bourgeois" Parliaments served very well until democracy began to work, and Socialism to claim some of the most brilliant figures in modern Parliamentarism.

In our opinion, it is not backward to the scenic and anti-democratic policy of Mr. Grayson, but forward to a more enlarged and human basis of thought and action, that the Socialist parties here and elsewhere are tending. If anti-Parliamentarism exists hardly anywhere but in England, where it is most absurd, the conception of a truly powerful people's party, able and willing not only to enter and traffic with Parliaments, but to govern them, is still to speak.

As things stand, the general responsibility of Socialistic leaders not only qualifies their effective force in politics, but checks their own education, and makes their general contribution to the life of the State less rich and powerful than it ought to be.

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IN THE ATHLETIC WORLD

The opening of the baseball season led the Canadian Courier and Collier's to consider at length the hold which the game had over the people of America. In the former weekly, Mr. W. A. Hewitt, a well-known Toronto sporting writer, asked whether baseball should be considered Canada's national game. To illustrate, he related a conversation which took place in the smoking compartment of a Pullman car. Every passenger had some baseball reminiscence to detail:

"The experience quoted is not an isolated one by any manner of means," continues Mr. Hewitt. Baseball has undoubtedly taken a strong and fascinating hold on Canada, and threatens to become supreme in the affections of the sport-loving public. Interest in the game is not confined solely to Toronto or Montreal, or London, or Hamilton, or any other particular part of the provinces of Ontario or Quebec, but extends from ocean to ocean, taking in all the great country between. The Maritime provinces have for years been a stronghold of the game, many splendid players having been developed in New Brunswick especially, two present day notables for example being Fred Mitchell, one of the catchers of the Toronto club and Larry McLean, one of the catchers of the Cincinnati club, who are graduates of a club at St. John.

"Every hamlet and village in Ontario has its baseball team and its league, and in the cities with their hundreds of teams, the interest in the game is even greater than in the country which calls baseball its national game. Quebec is more conservative, but the game is flourishing there in a most surprising manner.

"The boundless West has hitched its waggon to a baseball star.

From Manitoba to the coast it is all baseball. In isolated spots attention is attracted just at present to lacrosse, by cup-hunting expeditions, but these only happen once in a lifetime and so secure extra space in the newspapers, entirely out of proportion to the merits of the case. Baseball is THE game. Even in Regina, which is getting some good advertising by gathering a lacrosse team together from all quarters to play two matches away from home, baseball has the call. They have a professional league in that district, called the Western Canada League, and only the other day an entire team left Toronto to represent one of the places on that circuit. Winnipeg is the central point for what is known as the Northern League, and smaller organizations abound in the city and the surrounding country, some of the villages that support baseball teams being considered so unimportant as to fail to secure recognition on the map. British Columbia is turning more than a listening ear to the baseball enthusiast. The whole province is very attentive, in fact, Vancouver in particular having gone clean crazy over the game. Vancouver once supported two lacrosse teams, but one of them gave up the ghost recently and the other is trying to secure enough players from the east to make up a team. In New Westminster they breed lacrosse players and keep them at home, by moral suasion, perhaps; but nevertheless they keep them. Still with all the glory of a world's lacrosse championship in the town they can't stop the spread of the baseball microbe. The small boys and the big boys too, have been inoculated and nobody apparently wants to effect a cure. Looking over the broad Dominion as games flourish one may find a ready answer to the question."

—

Mr. Hewitt makes out a pretty complete case. We may talk as much as we like about lacrosse but it has never had anything like the same hold as baseball. Interest is lessening in the former, while it is increasing in the latter. As for the other summer sports, while they all have their enthusiastic devotees, they do not make the same popular approval as the two mentioned. Whether we like it or not, we might as well face the facts. Commercial and political union may be as far off as ever but in our amusements we are bound by the closest of ties to the country to the south. Our dramatic attractions come wholly from American cities, our light reading almost entirely, while in athletics the American influence is dominant.

—

The place which baseball has obtained in the Dominion makes the recent contribution to Collier's on the history of the game by Will. Irwin quite as readable to Canadian as to American readers. What Canadian boy of the eighties wouldn't read anything that he came across dealing with Anson's great Chicago team—"Pop" Anson, who still conducts a private athletic establishment in the Windy City. It's most famous member was Mike Kelly—he of "slide, Kelly, slide!" fame and the ten-thousand-dollar sale to Boston. Part of what Mr. Irwin says of him is well worth quoting in full. He writes:

"As for Kelly, the tricks which he learned and taught are going yet. Every year the baseball legislators had to pass some new rule to fill a hole which Mike Kelly discovered in the accepted code. Once, while he was acting captain, a temporary indisposition kept him on the bench. As the rules ran, the captain might, at any stage of the game, substitute a player. In a critical period of the eighth inning, a pop foul came over the third baseman's reach, straight toward the bench. Mike Kelly rose up. "Hey!" he yelled to the left fielder. "Your'e out of the game. I'm in your place"—and Kelly reached up and caught the foul. It was an out under the rules. When he was playing with Boston, his team met Detroit for a decisive game. Kelly, running bases, was on first. The next man up hit to the short stop, who fielded it for a hairline decision. The umpire ran to first, that he might watch the play there. Quick as a flash Kelly scooted across the field just behind the pitcher's box, and made third before the umpire had stopped looking at first. Every spectator saw it, but the umpire did not; and Kelly kept his base. This led to the experiment with the 'double-umpire' system.

"However, Kelly's service to the game was not bounded by mere trickery. He was naturally slow on his feet, though quick with his hands; base-running had always troubled him. He studied that department of the game, learned by a hair's breadth how far he dared play off, when it advantaged him most to slide feet foremost and when hands foremost. He, more than any other player, introduced the element of team-play between the batter and the base-runner. As I have said, Ans in did not believe in place hitting. But certain batters hit naturally to right field and certain to left. Kelly knew all of the peculiarities of the team's batting. When on bases he manoeuvered by pretending that he was going to steal, to draw the baseman to right or left so as to 'uncover' the probable area of the hit. In this way he manufactured many a run for Chicago.

"Kelly played more games as an outfielder than as a catcher; yet it is as a catcher that he is remembered. Behind the bat he was a tower of intellectual strength to his pitchers. Old-timers are still wondering how much of Clarkson's great success was due to Kelly. Until the catcher was placed definately behind the bat at all stages, of the game signalling between pitcher and catcher was a matter of individual agreement—sometimes the pitcher decided what ball he was going to send in, and sometimes the catcher. Kelly did the deciding for his pitchers. He was always talking to the batter, scheming to throw him a little out of his batting pose and then to signal for a ball just where it could not be hit effectively. When Mike Kelly entered the league, team work was haphazard. When he left Chicago for Boston on the ten-thousand-dollar purchase, inside baseball was on the way."

—

Mr. Irwin in one of his introductory sentences points out that in baseball, a player is free to get everything that he can out of the rules. Provided the latter do not prohibit him from doing a certain thing, no other consideration will. In this respect it differs materially from cricket. Such tricks as Kelly's would never be tolerated in the latter game, no matter whether prohibited by the rules or not. They should be contrary to the whole spirit of the game. Many think they are contrary to the spirit of true sportsmanship as a whole and it is because of them that those whose sporting ideals have been acquired in the Old Land object so strongly to baseball as a whole. The argument is an old one and I am not going to go over it. I merely mention because these stories of Mike Kelly's illustrate the bone of contention so admirably.

—

After an even break with Calgary in the Southern city, Edmonton's representatives in the Western Canadian League made their first appearance on the home grounds Tuesday. Hon. C. W. Cross had the honor of pitching the first ball and did so in a way which indicated that if the Attorney-General's job ceased to be to his liking, he would have a good chance of catching on with one of the teams in the new organization. Hon. W. J. Hanna, provincial secretary of Ontario, received a completed contract from the Toronto Club the other day which entitled him to earn $1000 a month behind the bat during the present season. Mr. Hanna, however, thinks he is worth more. What inducement would be necessary to have Mr. Cross go into the box for Edmonton two or three times a week? His experience last March in handing out hot ones should serve him in good stead.

The game was a good exhibition and both teams made an excellent impression. It is evident that Charlie Crist intends to have Calgary occupy a better place than in the old four-club league. Dinny McGuire has his team in hand well and good leadership means half the battle. In the first innings Edmonton scored four runs and after that no one crossed the plate till the eighth when Calgary made two tallies.

Is the King's Plate not the race it used to be in the old days? Or does distance from the scene of the struggle and advancing years take away from the keenness with which the great event is anticipated. How many old Ontario men living in Alberta know anything about this year's prospects and on Saturday the race will be run. Great things are expected from Hendrie's Shimonese, who was only a head behind Seagram's Seismic last year. Her pedigree is sufficient to give the man who followed the turf a decade ago a decided interest in her fortunes. She is by Martimas and Lyddite. The sire of Seagram's Dog of War is Havoc, another splendid horse, whose fortunes many followed with something approaching sentimental attachment. Other Seagram entries for Saturday's race are Courtier and Tallendal. John Dyment's sole entry is Fort Garry.

—

"Say," said an old follower of lacrosse to a newspaper man down east the other day, "Have you heard anything lately from the filibusters?" The filibusters? Who are they?" "Why," he replied, "this gang of lacrosse players gathered from Ottawa, Toronto, Cornwall, and the Lord knows where, who, at so much per man, are endeavoring to scuttle New Westminster, and carry off the Minto piece of silver ware. What kind of fresh-water sports are these cup trustees anyway, when they allow any club to challenge, and not only challenge but play for a cup which is supposed to be emblematic of the world's championship, with a crew gathered specially for the occasion from the four corners of the lacrosse world, at $250 or some such figure, per man. It is an open secret that the great majority of the present and of lacrosse "ringers" now gathered in Regina have no intention of playing all season with the Pite of Bones Club, particularly if they fail to carry off the silver. They are engaged simply for the expedition and for the advertisement of Regina. It would be far better, in the interests of true sport, to melt the cup down and distribute it in quarters and shillings to the poor than to have it used to make Canadian sport a laughing stock of all lovers of true sport. The trustees should have insisted on Regina having a team of its own even an imported team not a buccaneering expedition whose spoils will be cash and advertising. Lord Minto did not offer the cup for the uses it is now being put to, and the sooner it is withdrawn the better for lacrosse."

—

The above reminds one very strongly of a not very ancient incident in local sporting history. The criticism is well-founded. Such methods make sport ridiculous. Granted that professionalism is unavoidable, it should be governed in such a way as to make competition mean something from an athletic point of view.

—

A Toronto paper runs a cut of Jack Ryar, of Symington avenue, in that city, "the latest recruit to the ranks of one-legged athletes, who is to run Bacillo Ferro, the crippled Dorando of the north, five miles in Berlin."

What are we coming to when this passes for sport?

—

The cricket match on Saturday between the 101st Regiment and the Edmonton Cricket Club ended in a victory for the latter. The Regiment batted first and were dismissed for 35. Craddock being the only man able to withstand the bowling of Heathcott, Bowman and Dickens. In reply to this Edmonton made 81, Bertenshaw and Bowman adding 48 for the second wicket. Berthnshaw made 34 and batted very well. Considering the inclemency of the weather there were a good number of spectators. Scores:

101st Regiment.—C. Y. Weaver, b Heathcott, 2; J. V. E. Carpenter, b Bowman, 3; F. T. Fisher, st. Burnerton, b Heathcott, 0; W. C. Bradburn, b Heathcott, 0; O. L. Lister, b Bowman, 0; P. Armour, b Heathcott, 0; H. R. Spratt, b Dickens, 1; Craddock, not out, 17; C. H. Fry, run out, 1; H. Lawson, b Dickens, 2; R. Miller, b Lucas, 2; extras, 7. Total, 35.

Edmonton—G. P. Bertenshaw, b Bradburn, 34; K. Bowman, b Weaver, 17; A. H. Dickins b Weaver, 3; R. V. Heathcott, b Weaver, 1; R. D. Tighe, l.b.w. Weaver, 4; C. Lucas b Bradburn, 0; E. F. Slocock, b Weaver, 0; G. Burrington, c Bradburn b Weaver, 0; W. W. Howe, b Weaver, 4; W. Richardson, c Miller, b Bradburn, 5; Rev A. W. Sale, not out, 0; extras, 13. Total, 81.

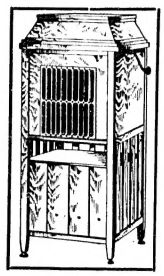
The Soccer football match between the Caledonians and the Y.M.C.A., held on the Second street ground last Friday evening, was keenly contested and developed into a pretty fast game. The Caledonians scored a very clever goal at the beginning of the first half from a corner kick, the wind swinging the ball in when it was cleverly bunted by a Caledonian head in between the posts. It all happened so quickly that it took even close by-standers by storm. The second goal was made by the Caledonians with a quick run down the field, and by some neat passing the ball was brought to the front of the Y.M.C.A. goal and shot in.

In the second half the Y.M.C.A. played a faster and prettier game, rallying strongly, and about midway through the second half they were setting a fast pace, so rapidly put in several shots at the Callies goal but failed to score. They still kept up some fast work, Gardener being most prominent, but the Callies backs were steady and safe, thus the ball was pushed back down the field again and the second half ended without any score being made. The teams are pretty even, the Y.M.C.A. at times the quickest, but the Callies, especially in the first half played to each other better and they are the heavier team which also helped them along. The crowd looking on was quite a large one and the interest displayed by these onlookers very keen. The bagpipes conducted the winners to their dressing room, so everything was ended as it should be from a Caledonian point of view.

—

On Wednesday evening in a pitched battle, Edmonton and Calgary played a draw game, 1—1, darkness making it impossible to play more than one nine innings.

Medicine Hat is keeping up the reputation of that city, standing at the head of the league with three wins and no losses, all the games having been with Lethbridge. Winnipeg has won four times and lost once against Brandon, Mousejaw has won four times and lost twice against Regina, while Edmonton has won three times and lost twice against Calgary.



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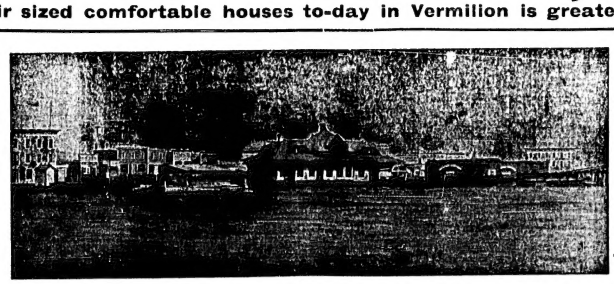

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The Problem of the Back Yard

A Dissertation on a Seasonable Topic

A dissertation on backyards is not necessarily pointed or a general condemnation of backyards in the raw state or in the making but of those that should be better. We cannot but remember that when a reverend divine was examining a school on its religious knowledge that he enquired of one child, "What is the outward and visible sign in baptism?"

Answer, "Please sir the baby."

Switching off this subject he volunteered and "What is your duty toward your neighbor?" "Please, sir, to keep my eye on him."

It is just this it is our duty to keep our eye on our neighbor and so we go after his backyard or yards. The backyard is such a complex subject and means so much and may contain so much, such a diversity of objects and such a collection of beginnings, ends or middles of things, organic or inorganic.

There is nothing more mixed as a rule, especially in the West, than the neighbor's backyard, for there is one thing we have never learned to dispose of decently and that is rubbish. The tin can we have always with us for he seems indestructible, so if we decide on a quiet walk in the country, or are studiously looking for a nice spot in which to set the camera to take a lovely bit of landscape or a sweet view, just as we swing the machine over a little further to balance the picture better we find, lo and behold! right in the foreground grim and staring at us, with ghastly prominence, a dump load of rubbish or a pile of our everlasting tin cans. Still further on a fence looms up with "Hood's Sarsparilla" but that's another subject.

The one thing that strikes us when we go to Europe is tidiness, i.e., tidiness is much more conspicuous and inexpensive than on this continent, possibly because so many of our parents and ancestors have acquired the habit of or were seafaring folk.

A village may contain from 20 to 50 houses, all inhabited by poor people, not one income perhaps anywhere near nor at any rate of over $1000 per year but the place is clean and as neat as a pin.

I remember well, when a boy, going round our old garden with my father and an old sea captain. My father was very proud of his garden and was showing it with supreme satisfaction to his relative, expecting of course to be rewarded with some delicate little piece of taffy. But when the old sea dog finished his silent survey, and though he admired the plants, we suppose, etc., etc., his sense of order was more prominent than his sense of color, and no doubt this bump being strongly developed in his cranium, had we investigated for said bump, he at last murmured, "Well, Tom, this is all very nice but I don't like your 'corners.'" The old sailing sailors despised the incoming of the steamers which they usually describe as "such dirty things."

Now I am not throwing special stones or marking any singular individual, but I must say of many Western towns, "Well, you're very nice, but I don't like your corners." In this case it is not the fault of the city fathers or so particularly of the community as a whole (though individual action would mitigate a great deal), but of particular back yards, private property or gardens belonging to individuals that might do better for the credit of the city they live in.

When a backyard is left to its own devices it collects every thing from the child's toys to the bones the dog brings in and that do not go out themselves, the bits of tar paper from a neighboring roof and all the other old pieces of paper that scatter about with the wind, sown by innumerable hands, to the old pair of overalls we threw down there two or three years ago and the old rusty stove pipe that was there when we came, besides the empty beer bottles that somebody left, the cases that brought our goods and furniture, as well as the cord wood, the tin cans, old shoes, orange peel or clam shells, till it all looks so fine an assortment that we sigh and say "Well, it is just so bad and can't be any worse so we'll leave it."

The above is practically a backyard that takes care of itself and can only be seen in perfection on this continent up north, where the continually cool weather preserves "things" so much longer, or the snow covers them part of the year, than is the case in warmer and damper climates that either destroy "things" or force the owner to clean up.

Having abused the bad back yards it is probably now a duty to suggest a remedy. The first thing to do is to clean up, then get into the habit of keeping that backyard tidy, especially the corners and the dog's kennel (then we won't have fleas). There's really so much more room in a tidy yard than an untidy one, and there are not so many things to fall over and swear at, and a saving in the use of profanity should always be considered and is true economy.

Having cleaned that yard rake it over and plant it with grass, which will not interfere with the drying of the clothes for they'll dry just as well on the top of clean grass as over dirty oyster shells, chips and the dog's bones, etc. Let us contract a habit of burning up everything that is useless and get it out of the way, then throw the ashes on the garden, for they fertilize and are then useful. Then plant out some flower beds, just so that they will not be in the way. If there is a patch of original brush or a tree make use of them, but see that they are tidy, i.e., fresh, for they need not be trimmed to be decent but should be minus semi-detachable tag ends.

Have a nice clean pathway, cement, gravel, cinders or boards going to the back gate. If you do not know what else to do collect some of the many bricks lying around the other ally-ways or backyards and make a nice zig-zag brick walk. This benefits one and cleans up another. The pickets on the fence need not go some one way and some another, for it is not always necessary to be rich to be decent. The gate is better with two hinges than one.

So much can be done with a backyard that it really might be made the glory of the house. We could so easily pick up the rocks that our neighbor discards, or accumulate some more in addition to our own. We can with very little work scoop out a little place and build a small rockery, and have our pond with ferns and pond lillies in summer with very little trouble, and a little water trickling over the stones, the whole costing next to nothing. Or we might enlarge and have a larger pond with bigger lilies, the seeds of which can be bought at a small price from the seedsmen now-a-days and are hardy and very beautiful. Then wherever there was a chance for a creeper to twine we could plant one, something that is hardy and that grew quickly. We could have climbing nasturtiums or hops up the side of the kitchen steps, blotting out those corners, pansies or violets in the shady nooks or out of the way places.

The backyard may be practical as well as beautiful and at the same time, so if we have only a few feet of ground we can grow all the radishes, lettuce, chives, chard, parsley, beans and peas (training these up the fence), young onions, mustard and cress, etc., that a moderate household could eat, fresh and sweet with the glory attached of having been grown by the owner.

The work is not so heavy, for if a place is once tidy, and in shape, etc., it's like our office, much easier to keep tidy than put tidy. It's all in habit. When once done very little work in the spring starts it off again.

We despise the Japanese or Chinese or affect so to do. But this is just where they beat us so far, making so much more of little things. A Japanese backyard is a marvel, a joy to behold, a thing to constantly dream of. It used to be said that a French woman could make a better soup out of an old shoe, an onion and a carrot than could many of our English-speaking relatives out of two or three dollar's worth of ingredients. It is just knack and neatness that causes a Japanese to make a lovely garden, a fascinating finished picture, with every detail perfect, at next to no cost, out of what with us would be a few old bricks and a pile of bones, tin cans and unsightly dirt. Space is nothing if that space is well utilized, money not needed, but if we do not want to Japanese our country let us get together and Japanese our back yards.

Raspberries of the cap variety could be trained on our back yard fence, we could have some currant bushes that would be ornamental as well as useful. Rhubarb is a handsome plant, if we do not eat it. These could all be arranged and worked into corners or clumps, a plan formulated so that flowers could be distributed among them.

It is not necessary to have everything stiff or too prim and orderly for beauty to grow quite a little small pint or edible stuff for the house. We can even grow enough lettuce in boxes or our mustard and cress on a blanket in the kitchen. I once had quite a garden on the back porch of a flat four stories up, the only available place, in a big city. This garden produced amazingly.

The way to succeed in a backyard is to utilize every inch of vacant space, placing the creepers and climbers in behind the more bushy things, for they will reach up and find their own air and sunshine. Plan so as to have the plants that want the sun in the sun, those that do better without so much sun in their favorite locality; by which means the yard can be filled up, and, when properly filled up we shall see pater familias picking up the waste paper to put in the kitchen stove, the old broken crates will go in there too, the dog's kennel will get a coat of paint once in a while and his bones will be thrown over the fence into the neighbor's yard or into the ash barrel. The clothes line will be taken down and put in the house when not wanted, the childern won't bring so much mud in on their feet. There won't be so much typhoid or diphtheria, mother will have nice salads for her table, the girls as they grow will have flowers for the young men's buttonholes. All the family will rather like to sit out in the back yard on summer evenings. The tall man won't get a clothes line under his chin in the dark to jerk him onto his back and then cancel his engagement to the daughter of the house. The dog is not nearly so likely to have fleas to bring in the house, and, best of all, the neighbors will get jealous and perhaps begin to clean up and improve too. Then we shall all become proud of our abiding place and anxious to stay there or talk back at other places.

J. C. O.

Vicar's Daughter. "Our new Curate seems to be an Altruist." Old Lady "Do you think so? I quite thought from his intonation that he was a tenor."

Cricket

A match will be played on the Exhibition grounds at 2.15 Sat. afternoon between teams representing the married and single members of the club. The following teams have been selected:

Married: G. P. Bertenshaw, W. Richardson, R. Secord, W. W. Howe, H. Brunton, E C. Pardee, H. H. Dickens, C. A. Lowe, O. L. Lister, A. H. Jones, H. R. Mountifield.

Single.—K. Bowman, captain, C. Y. Weaver, A. G. Lucas, C. Lucas, R. D. Tighe, C. Reeves, H. Reed, W. A .Gardner, Captain Worsley, Rev. A. W. Sale, A. E. Craddock.

Scorer: Rev. C. B. Beck.

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MUSIC AND DRAMA

The Philharmonic Society, of which Mr. V. P. Hunt, the organist and choirmaster of McDougall Church, is the organizer and conductor, made its first public appearance last Friday evening when the oratorio, "Christ and His Soldiers," was sung. Several new voices were heard among the soloists and produced an excellent impression. Several important bits of work fell to the lot of Miss Bessie Pilkie, who acquitted herself most creditably. Mr. McIsaacs, the winning baritone at the recent festival, confirmed the golden opinions of his powers as a soloist already won. The choruses possessed a strength and a precision which bore ample testimony to the careful training they had undergone.

—

As the Saturday News goes to press, everyone is looking forward with keen anticipations of pleasure to Miss Edith Miller's two concerts, on Thursday and Friday evenings.

—

The rehearsals for "Patience" have been progressing most satisfactorily, and it is evident that one of the most successful amateur operas in the history of the city will be given. The three dates are next Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. A most capable cast has been chosen. Miss Forsyth's ability as a directress has been demonstrated over and over again, and what is more popular than a Gilbert and Sullivan offering?

—

An actor who was summoned to serve on the Grand Jury on Tuesday in the city of London pleaded that under an old act of Parliament which has never been repealed an actor is "a rogue and vagabond," and is therefore not qualified to serve as a juryman. The Court held that the plea was good and the actor was excused.

Starting Monday afternoon, with a special matinee, the Empire will offer to its many patrons what is personally vouched for by the management as the best bill as yet presented.

The headline attraction, and one that is interesting to both young and old, is Kurtis & Busse and their trained toy terriers. An animal act has got to be pretty good these days to make anything like a hit, and especially can this be said of dog acts, of which there are a great many. However, Kurtis & Busse have some wonderfully clever little terriers, and in Calgary this week are creating a regular furore. This act came direct from New Orleans to Calgary, and were on their way to Edmonton to take the place of Roberts' Rats for one day, but were unable to make train connections at Lethbridge. They have made the longest jump in vaudeville, coming direct to Calgary from New Orleans—a further proof of the fact that it is attractions the management are after, and salary or distances are not considered.

Patrons of the house will remember the hit Le Witt, Ashmore & Co. made with their sketch, "A Pair of White Ducks." So many requests for a return engagement were made to the management both here and in Calgary that they were induced to play another week in each house, after a special arrangement had been made with the managers of the Coast houses where these clever people are wanted.

Mr. LeWitt, will appear in an entirely different role to what he played here before, and the sketch "The Bold Mr. Timid," is funnier than "A Pair of White Ducks." As Mr. Timid, Mr. Le Witt fills an engagement for his employer, and when Lydia, his employer's sweetheart who impersonates Cleopatra, proceeds to thrust her histrionic talents upon the timid secretary, he is nearly frightened off the map. But later, accidentally coming into contact with a bottle of Kentucky whisky, the scene changes, and "Rome Indeed Howls," the audience howls, and everything moves. The fact of Mr. LeWitt handling the sketch insures the funniest half hour Edmontonians have yet had the pleasure of sitting through.

The Troy Comedy Quartette came direct to Calgary from Chicago, where they made a big success, and they will undoubtedly prove one of the headliners. They were on their way to Spokane but were induced to make the trip by way of Calgary and Edmonton, thus insuring another of those rare musical treats.

A decided novelty will be presented by Thomas & Payne, two colored singers and roller skate dancers. These people when they leave Edmonton open at the Dominion Theatre, in Winnipeg, under Wm. Morris, who has on his circuit nothing but the very best. The act is a regular knockout. Mr. Thomas sings his own songs, writes his own music, and introduces in the act, five original clog dances and the paid then do some amazing stunts on the roller skates, going through the most intricate buck and wing, eccentric and original steps equally as well as though they were not on the "little wheels."

Miss Edith Haney, billed as "the pocket edition soubrette" will add considerably to the strength of the bill. She is a character song and dance artiste, and introduces an original doll dance that is said to be very well done. She also has a wealth of pretty gowns, and altogether presents a very dainty and enjoyable turn.

Johnny Hughes, a versatile comedian, is a fun maker who will do well here. He is also an acrobatic dancer of more than ordinary merit, and gives the audience a decidedly interesting quarter hour.

Arthur Graham will render "Just One Sweet Girl," for the illustrated song, and the Kinetoscope has another series of interesting motion pictures straight from the factory.

The Empire Orchestra will render another of those catchy overtures for which they have a deservedly popular name, and will open an evening's entertainment such as has not yet been seen locally, and which ought to draw record houses nightly.

Note and Comment

(Continued from page 1)

must be slow. Nor is the victory won, as the Spectator points out, when a legislative change is effected. There is still the law to be administered. Leaders who undertake to carry out a programme and who only realize when actually opposed to the influences against them how stupendous the task is, are bound to meed the treatment that has come to Mr. Keir Hardie and his associates at the head of the Labor party.

—

The Woodstock Sentinel-Review quotes Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson, of Cambridge University, England, who in addressing a meeting of the Canadian Club in Montreal, suggested the hanging of a few editors and the sending of some ministers to the fighting line as a cure for war, and makes this comment:

"If the right editors were hanged and the right ministers sent to the front it might help some. Bismarck speakng in 1877 declared that the press was responsible for the two last wars. The London press led by the Times, is held largely responsible for the Crimean war. The newspapers and the preachers together have a large measure of responsibility for both the Boer war and the Spanish-American war, and it is not the fault of some of the editors and some of the preachers if Great Britain and Germany escape a war now.

"Heavy as is the responsibility of the press, that of the pulpit is even heavier, because more is expected from the pulpit.

It is the claim and the mission of the pulpit to preach Christianity. Had the church been true to its mission during the past two thousand years war would now be impossible between Christian nations. It is recorded that when a certain European journalist was asked by the follower of one of the Eastern religions if Christianity had not failed, he replied: "No, it has not yet been tried." The reply is worth thinking over.

The delayed elections for Alberta Legislature in Peace River and Athabasca are both to be contested, despite certain predictions, though all those in the field are supporters of the government. In the former constituency Mr. J. K. Cornwall will oppose the former member, Mr. T. A. Brick, and in the latter Mr. J. L. Cote is the opponent of Mr. W.F. Bredin, who is seeking re-election.

The Wool Tariff

The question of is it to be or not to be in regard to a raise in the wool tariff, or should it be or not be is still undecided. We see the Montana woolgrowers assert they will get out of the sheep business unless the duty on wool into the U.S.A. is retained at 11 cents per lb. And yet we see in evidence given before the Payne Tariff Committee that a fair average of the amount of wool in a suit of clothes in the U. S. A. at 30 per cent. So if wool goes higher manufacturies use less of it in our clothes and more cotton. Thus how does the high tariff on raw wool help the grower, but whichever way it goes the consumer's name is Dennis.

"Only for revenue needs Canadians would be two million of dollars ahead if all our woolen mills were closed," says John Campbell.

"The wool question is full of intricacies and no two men have the same ideas about the situation."—E. T. Carter and Co.

John Hallam thinks we ought, with a 30 per cent duty, to be able to do what England can do.

Prices of Canadian unwashed wools in Toronto are 10c to 12c per lb. Prices for the same goods in Montana and other western states are from 20c to 22c.

Canada exports 75 per cent of her wool and foreign wools are brought in and as a rule paying no duty. So that what should be a revenue of $150,000 on raw material figures out at the munificent sum of $6.

Among other interesting information given before a subcommittee appointed to investigate was: "Canadians annually use $23,000,000 worth of woolen goods. Of that the customs duties and increase of prices manufacturers are able to get, because of said duties of 30 per cent on all, total up to $7,000,000. That is the total we are obliged to pay as a nation to have the manufacture of woolens carried on in our country. At the same time less than $6,000,000 is the value of all woolens made in Canada. And of that amount $1,000,000 is sent to other countries to pay for imported wool."

So it follows that to keep this so called industry going, which, in cash value distributed throughout the land, is but $5,000,000, we pay extra, over and above cost of production, $7,000,000.

Poor machinery, lack of population and old-fashioned methods are assigned as the troubles in manufacturing wool to a profit in Canada, and in the meantime the wool producer obtains about half the price for his wool that is obtained for the same fleece in the U.S.A.

And though most of the wool grown in Canada goes abroad to other countries our Canadian wool manufactures are asking for higher protection, provided higher duty is placed on the raw material, i.e., burning the candle of the producer at both ends.

THE CHAMPION

I could be champeen of our town—
I've licked about a dozen;
I started in on Alfred Brown
An' Alferd's city cousin;
I've licked 'em all exceptin' one,
There's nothin' that I'd ruther
Be doin' than to get it done—
But Pudge is Rosy's brother.

Pudge Jones is twicet as big as me,
But just th' same I'd whip him,
I'd lead my left, then bend my knee
An' whirl my foot an' trip him!
But when Pudge double-dares me to,
I always haf to mosey—
I sometimes wish I'd never knew
That he was kin to Rosy.

Aw, no! She ain't my girl at all!
I see her at th' parties.
Them other fellers has their girls
Th' crazy bunch of smarties!
You bet I've licked 'em, every one!
My left swing is a twister,
An' long ago I'd made Pudge run,
But—Rosy is his sister.

Aw, pshaw! Doggone it, now! I am not!
I ain't at all her feller,
Th' last boy told me that, he got
A whack right on th' smeller!
I've whipped lots bigger boys 'n me—
Some run an' told my mother,
An' I can whip Pudge Jones—but he—
Well, he is Rosy's brother.

—Wilbur D. Nesbit in Harper's.

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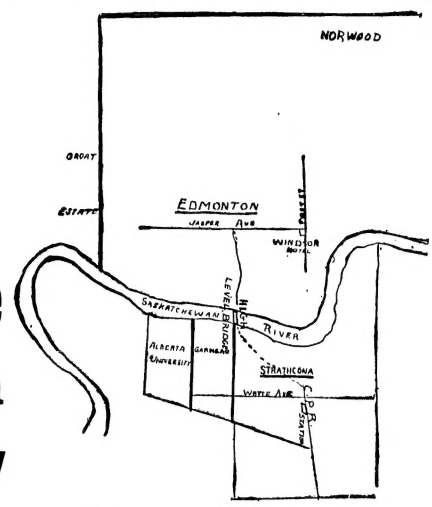

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Jasper's Note Book

A Tale of Two Cities

It took but a single day to hear the case of Garry Barrett, charged with the murder of Deputy Warden Steadman at the penitentiary. The result was a certainty, the jury was out only a few minutes and Justice Harvey sentenced the prisoner immediately on the return of the verdict, execution to take place on July 14. For the second time and for two different crimes, Barrett's life was thus declared forfeited. The case is probably unique in criminal annals in this respect. Once a man comes up on a murder charge and is lucky enough to escape the extreme penalty, it naturally follows that he takes good care to avoid another test. That there will be any executive interference with the sentence on this occasion is altogether improbable. The suggestion made by the counsel for the defence that at the time of the crime the prisoner was insane, his state of health and certain alleged conversations with the deputy warden being responsible, could not safely be given weight. The mental make-up of any man who commits a crime of this nature must be deficient. There are plenty of irresponsibles abroad who are not insane in the sense that those confined to an asylum are. A man subject to ungovernable passions, which have developed through a certain mode of living spread over a number of years, may by a stretch of the phrase be considered of unbalanced mind at the time he makes an attack on a person. But he would object to be committed as a lunatic and the authorities could not justify such a step. But this being the case, he must take the consequences of his freedom and when he commits an offence against society pay the penalty.

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The plea raised on behalf of Barrett is to all intents and purposes the same as that which, with high-sounding names, has been made to do service when American citizens of high social positions have been accused. The "brain-storm" issue in the Thaw case is of too recent a date to need referring to. Last week in the Hains case, the result was not so successful. The jury refused to accept the Thaw precedent and found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter. To the outsider it looked like a plain case of murder but the failure of this particular plea is satisfactory.

—

An Eastern newspaper makes these very timely observations in discussing the Hains case:

"There is a school of alienists and criminologists who maintain that the criminal is a diseased person whose mental balance has been disturbed by one or more of diverse causes, physical or psychic. They hold that the man who murders another demonstrates most conclusively his insanity by that very act, as no sane man would commit an atrocity which is so unmistakably irrational.

"Granted for a moment that this is, from the technical standpoint, a species of insanity, apply the test to other cases, carry it out to its logical end, and it will be found that there are few indeed who are not insane or have not been insane at some time during their lives. For where is the man or woman who is not prone to things at times, which are plainly irrational according to the common accepted standards? Moreover, to be consistent, the criminologists must hold that the thief, the man who is guilty of arson, forgery, fraud and innumerable other crimes, all are insane. Why, then, are not all of these men sent to insane asylums rather than to prisons? What a grave miscarriage of justice, which condemns them to the prison cell for the commission of crimes for which they were not responsible! Why make exceptions in the case of murderers?

"Criminals may be mentally deficient; we are not disputing that. Call this deficiency insanity if you like. Call it what you will. But whatever it is it does not, in the vast majority of cases, render the criminal free from responsibility or from the obligation to expiate his crime. It may be insanity, but if so it is a kind of insanity for which the best treatment is the penalty of the law."

—

In the case of young Zucht from Stony Plain, over which there has been considerable difference of opinion, a ten year sentence was imposed, the judge stating that the jury would have been quite justified in reaching a verdict of murder instead of one of manslaughter. The effect should be salutary. Too many brawls have taken place at different points throughout the country, in many of which life has been lost and in others seriously threatened, without adequate punishment being meted out. Things have come to such a pass that the fact that a fight or even a dispute was on has often been considered such ample defence that the man under arrest didn't worry about the consequences. The authorities cannot be too vigilant in prosecutions of this kind. Zucht used a hammer to kill his man. A more frequent method is to pull out a knife. Whether the man assailed dies or not, even if he is not seriously injured, a severe penalty should be imposed on the offender. Such cowardliness and brutality shouldn't be tolerated in a civilized country.

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The school board in a city like Edmonton has a task of no small proportions. The table showing the school enrollment of the past seven years illustrates the source of difficulty. In 1902 there were 557 children enrolled, in 1903, 887; in 1904, 1081; in 1905, 1248; in 1906, 1644; in 1907, 2283, and in 1908, 2531. These figures are a sufficient answer to those doubting ones who raise their eyebrows when we tell them what our population is, as if to say in the kindliest, most considerate fashion that they know of "what a beautiful liar he is." As there is every indication that the rate of growth will increase if anything during the next few years, the Board needs to make its plans for a considerable distance ahead. This week the expenditure of over $20,000 more was authorized. Of this $17,000 will be used to secure four lots adjacent to Mackay Avenue school. Larger playgrounds are an absolute necessity there. It is a pity that the purchase was not made some years ago when but a small fraction of this sum would have to be expended. But the only useful purpose that can be accomplished by this looking back is to enable the school board and other civic bodies to guard against similar mistakes in the future. Wherever a school is put up henceforth, it would be the height of folly not to give it plenty of ground round about. The Alexander Taylor school was only opened last year but more space is required for the children and $2,100 is to be spent to acquire it. The other item of expenditure, $2,275, is for a site for a school on Fraser's Flats. In Inglewood and Eatswood schools will be required at an early date and will probably be erected by the autumn. Yet these are sub-divisions the development of which only a few months ago were considered a matter of the very remote future.

—

A year or so ago there was a project on foot to widen First street. It was recognized that it was bound to become the great artery for north and south traffic and that, while there would be no great congestion for some years, when this did arrive it would be next to impossible to make a change. The improvements on the Strand and elsewhere in London show that this is not altogether correct but it does take a heap of money when the need arises. In Toronto at present the question of adding twenty-four feet to Yonge street is being considered and the first estimate puts the cost at from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000.

—

One of this week's visitors to Edmonton is the former city engineer, Mr. John Armstrong, who has now the important responsibility on his shoulders of directing the preliminary survey for the proposed line to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Armstrong is confident that the mouth of the Nelson river rather than Fort Churchill is the proper objective point. The report which he presented to the government not long ago sets forth his reasons at length for coming to this decision. One consideration is that with the expenditure of what would not be a tremendous sum of money, the waterways could be deepened to give water communication with Lake Winnipeg. If this is done, why should we not ultimately have an alternative water route to England from Edmonton?

Items of Interest

The Boston Herald: Removal of the tariff on wheat would not make a speculative corner impossible. But the admission free of duty of the product of the Canadian wheat fields would make the game of such men as Patten more difficult. However, criticism of the tariff on wheat does not rest solely on the fact that it aids in the "cornering" process. The 25 cent duty on wheat is far in excess of the difference of cost of production here and in foreign countries. Judged by the President's own standard, it is an exorbitant duty. Moreover, it is a tax on breadstuffs, an essential of life. It is the quid pro quo given to the farmer to secure his acceptance of a tax on the products of protected manufacturies which he buys. But it is a tax on every person in the country. Moreover the Aldrich bill provides for a 20 per cent. increase in this tax. Other legislation should be devised to prevent gambling on public exchanges, but good purpose will be served if the Patten "corner" calls attention to the iniquity of the tariff on wheat.

—

Sandy McTavish was "no feelin' just weel," so he went to the doctor and stated his complaint.

"What did you drink?" demanded the medico.

"Whusky."

"How much?"—"Maybe a bottle a day."

"Do you smoke?"—"Yes."

"How much?"—"Two ounces a day."

"Well, you give whiskey and tobacco up altogeher."

Sandy took his cap and in three steps reached the door.

"Sandy," called the doctor, "you have not paid me for my advice."

"Ah'm no' takin' it!" snapped Sandy as he slammed the door behind him.

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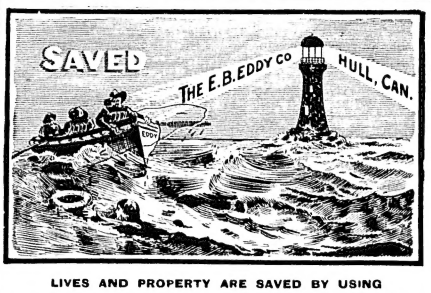

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Thoughts for Empire Day

Suggested by a paper "St. George, his Flag and the Union Jack," read by Mr. A. H. Williams before St. George's Society on the Eve of St. George's Day, 1909

"Warrior of God, man's friend and tyrant's foe
This earth has never borne a nobler man."

"Let his great example stand
Colossal, seen of every land,
And keep the soldier firm the statesman pure."

Seeing that the Shield of our own Sunny Alberta proudly carries the blood Red Cross of good St. George above a minature picture of the green rolling prairie, a few facts about the life and death of England's Patron Saint should be of some lasting interest.

There has unfortunately been much confusion with the life and character of our hero, caused by some prominent writers, who had not troubled to give the subject the attention it deserved, introducing into accounts of St. George's career incidents in the life of another and infamous George of Cappadocia with which place our hero's family had been long and honorably connected: suffice it to say that St. George the Martyr, of whom I wish to speak, lived and died, long before the other George by nefarious methods rose in favor and prominence at the Court of the Roman Empire.

The St. George that England first looked up to as Patron Saint so long ago in the days of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table (of glorious memory), came of a noble Christian family of Cappadocia (a province in Asia Minor) of the Roman Empire. He was born on April 23rd, in the year of our Lord 270, at Lydda, which had been a place of importance long before our hero made it famous; and under various names, it has ever since remained a centre of interest to historians and travellers. This ancient town is identical with the Lod mentioned in the first Book of Chronicles and from that time it appears to have been the scene of many interesting events. The tribe of Benjamin settled there after the captivity. The Apostle Peter lived there for a time, and was called hence to the distressed family of Dorcas at Joppa. Hepworth Dixon describes Lydda as "a bright little town honored by the birth of St. George, adorned by Justin, captured by the Saracens, retaken by the Crusaders, destroyed by Saladin, garrisoned by Lion Heart." This place was the seat of one of the earliest Bishops of the Christian Church; and, after the remains of St. George were buried there, became a favorite shrine for Pilgrims of both the Christian and Moslem Churches. Emblossomed in the midst of gardens the undying fruitfulness of which no neglect can entirely repress, in the Vale of Sharon, whose famous Rose has always been associated with St. George; the Arabs call the surroundings of Lydda the "Garden of Palestine."

Of the early years of St. George little is known, excepting that in a patrician home amid the beautiful scenes and associations just mentioned he was lovingly brought up to manhood, and fully imbued with a noble Christian spirit under the care of an affectionate mother, despite the fact that her husband, the father of our hero, had suffered a martyr's death. Having reached man's estate George joined the Army of the Roman Empire and so distinguished himself by his tact, courage, and endurance that his Imperial Master raised him to the rank of Tribune—a very important civil position in those days

In the year 295, he accompanied the Emperor Diocletian through a short and brilliant campaign in Egypt. While there he distinguished himself in many ways; notably winning for himself a name as defender of the fair sex, which happened in this way: Passing along a lonely street of one of the cities, he met one day a young woman in distress at being importuned by a strange man, as, in spite of her resentment, he persisted, George seeing the predicament the defenceless one was in, called upon the vile creature (who had been represented as a dragon) to desist, as he still persisted in his ungallant behaviour George attacked him and slew him on the spot.

After coming back from Egypt he went with Galerius (one of the Caesars) to Persia where the war lasted two years. Returning he seems to have lived in semi-retirement for a time, preforming the civil duites of his Tribuneship till he was called upon by Diocletian the Emperor to go on a special expedition to Britain where Constantius (joint Emperor and father of Constantine the Great) was governing the people, residing where the ancient city of York now stands. Helena, the wife of Constantius appears to have been born in Britain.

After sailing through what is now known as the St. George's Channel, George reached Britain and landed at the only available part on the coast in what is now the County of Lancaster; he then made his way across country to the Court of Constantius who had been busy in the north endeavoring to suppress the Piets and Scots. While sojourning in Britain, George, who was always a stout adherent of the Christian Church, is said to have been the means of causing the Empress Helena to embrace Chritianity, in the faith of which the future Emperor Constantine was so fully inspired that when he ascended the throne the persecutions of the Christians ceased and the Church was able to go on her way fearlessly and peacefully; but this is a digression. During his stay in Britain George took much interest in the inhabitants, he spoke admiringly of their characteristics and induced many to become Christians. He reverently visited Glastonbury, where lay the mortal remains of Joseph of Arimathea, a near and much respected ancestor.

His stay in Britain was brought to a sudden end; for, news having been taken to him of the persecution of the Christians in his native land, he hurried away with a view to ameliorate the sufferings of his co-religionists, and to intercede with the Emperor on their behalf. Arriving at Beirut he was terribly shocked to find that through an edict of Galerius, son-in-law of the Emperor Diocletian, misery and massacre were rampant. He made good use of the fortune his mother had left him, helping the poor and needy, whose bread winners were suffering tortures in prison for their faith, or had gone to a martyr's death rather than accept Paganism. The bay on which the beautiful and ancient city of Beirut stands has been known for many centuries as St. George's Bay. Our hero tnen determined to go to the Emperor himself at Thessalonica, the capital of the Western Empire. But before taking the journey he went outside the city of Beirut, clad in armour, mounted on a splendid charger, and declared open war against the tyrants who had brought such misery on this erstwhile fair and prosperous community, and against all forms of heathen idolateries, enacting as it were the old time legend of warring with the Dragon—Paganism: a round tower still marks this spot, and to this day the well into which the monster Dragon is said to have been cast is shown to travellers.

Having reached Thessalonica (George according to an old document found in 1896) was awe-struck to find the persecution raging there, and that the worship of Bacchus was being forced upon the people of the city, where there stood a very beautiful temple dedicated to the worship of this god. Demetrius, a Presbyter of the Christian Church, having openly refused to burn incense in honor of Bacchus, was hacked to death with swords by order of Galerius. Hearing of this George, who had never shrunk from stoutly espousing the cause of the Christians, braced himself up for a supreme effort to maintain the faith which was dearer to him than life. In his indignation he tore down the edicts against the Christians, exasperating Galerius, who had found much difficulty in getting the Imperial assent for the issue of these fatal edicts; for the Emperor Diocletian, though having a curious dislike for Christians, had a peculiar fear of them.

After the death of Demetrius, (who must not be confouned with the famous Athenian Governor and Orator, who died in the year 283 B.C.), George went to Nicomedia, where the Emperor was residing, and made an eloquent appeal to his Imperial Majesty in the presence of the Senate. After this Diocletian tried to dissuade his favorite Tribune from championing the cause of the Christians, but George, unstained by coward fear, stood firm. The autocrat then tauntingly ordered him to fetch the remains of Demetrius, which had been forcibly removed from the care of the soldiery and lovingly entombed by his faithful followers, and were then attracting the faithful from far and near; but George refused, and, putting on his armour, waged war once more against the idols, and destroyed their temples; in this conflict he was badly wounded, but was allowed to recover; after a short rest he was seized by the soldiers and called upon to deny his faith; refusing, he was cast into prison; then after enduring for two whole weeks spear thrusts, gibes and tortures, still presistently refusing to renounce his faith, on Good Friday, April 2rd, in the year 303 he was beheaded.

After this tragic event, the Emperor suffered bitter remorse, and allowed the mortal remains of this brave heroic soul to rest at Nicomedia, whence, after twenty-five years, they were removed by a faithful servant of the family to Lydda where the memory of his noble life has been cherished ever since, and will be for all time. He has been admiringly called "The Victorious Commander," "The Divine Nestor," "The Victorious One," "The Glorious Standard Bearer," and many other appreciative titles have been conferred upon him by his peers and followers.

And so from the early days when England was part of the great Roman Empire through all the time when King Arthur's gallant knights were righting human wrongs, to the days of that other noble monarch, King Alfred, through all the changing years the people of England in song and legend held up St. George as an ideal warrior and knight, as their Patron Saint, and carried the famous blood Red Cross on shield and banner in pageant and war.

It was Edward III who revived as it were the old order of knighthood in "The Most Noble Order of The Garter," exceeding in majesty, honor and fame all chivalrous orders of the world, as an old writer described it, and so it has remained to this day: with St. George as Patron Saint, confirming the will of the people and giving an official stamp to their wish, for long before that time, "St. George for England," "God and St. George for England," had been their battle cries as the armies of England through crusade and war proudly carried the banner of St. George to the onslaught. While in the peaceful encounters of the Knights "St. George for Merry England" was their cry.

That simple white flag with the famous Cross for its sole device remained the National Flag till the days when Scotland became united to England at the accession of James 1st; then the White Cross of St. Andrew on a blue ground was merged with that of St. George and till 1800 remained the flag of Great Britain.

It is said that when James I signed the authority for the alteration of the flag in his usual way, "Jacques," someone then waggishly spoke of the flag as the "Union Jack" unconsciously giving it a name which has remained with it to this day. In 1800 the Cross of St. Patrick was added, and the Union Jack became the flag of the United Kingdom and the British Empire, with the Cross of the valiant and chivalrous St. George as the predominant feature. And could the British Empire find a holier, braver, or more honorable character to inspire them in the days of peace and plenty or in times of stress and war, than that of St. George the Martyr? So beneath that flag let us go shoulder to shoulder fearlessly doing the right thing as did this great St. George who ever wears the martyr's fadeless crown.

"Never may that flag beloved,
Unfurl in a strife unblessed,
But ever give strength to the righteous arm,
And hope to hearts oppresed!
It says to the passing ages,
Be brave if your cause be right!
Like the Soldier saint—whose Cross of Red,
Still burns on your banner bright."

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should be washed in a
Spotless Laundry

Our establishment is clean and sanitary. It is a spic-and-span place where we are glad to show you around at any time. In fact we are proud of our whole plant. We wash your clothes **clean** — not near-clean, or clean to look at, but **clean clear through.**

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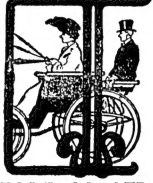

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On the 15th day of May the lots will be advanced $50.00 each, and then they will be too cheap, as you can not hold a good thing down. These lots will advance many times during the next two years. Remember this is river view property and has a 100-foot boulevard following the high bank of the river, which is to continue all the way around the city of Strathcona.
Secure your lots before the advance and save the extra price.

Lots Until May 15th, $150, $175, $200
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406 Fraser Ave. Edmonton

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WOLF CREEK TOWNSITE

Will Advance $25 Each on the 24th Day of May, 1909

You will never be able to buy lots in this busy townsite again at such extraordinary low prices and on such liberal terms. It only takes a few dollars to make the first payment on a Main St. lot in Wolf Creek today. That few dollars will grow into a handsome fortune, if you invest it in Wolf Creek townsite now. Remember this will be the terminus of the G.T.P. for a long time. Think of the resources at Wolf Creek, abundance of coal, millions of feet of timber, etc.

$4,000 Worth of Lots Changed Hands in Wolf Creek Townsite Last Week

What better proof of public confidence in this townsite could be offered. Don't be a loser any longer. If you can buy a lot in Wolf Creek townsite at the price they are today you will sure make the mistake of your life if you do not invest now. Many lucky purchasers have already turned their lots over at a profit of 250%.

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THE LOUNGER

It seems that one of the new towns on the Grand Trunk Pacific has been called Stringer presumably after the Canadian poet and novelist, who incidentally has become the terror of the Canada fakir. The story runs that when the author of "The Silver Poppy" and "The Wire Tappers" learned of the honor that had come upon him, he wrote out to the incipient city of "Stringer" and suggested the contingency of proffering the newly-christened community with a limited free library of his own books. In two weeks an answer came back. It was signed by one "Sid Wappler." It said:

"Don't bother about sending them books out to this metropolis called Stringer. I guess they are good books, all right; but the Crow Breed who runs the water-tank engin ain't eddjecated in English and I'm busy track-walking.

"P.S.—Us two is the metropolis."

—

I'm afraid that a Canada fakir has something to do with Stringer's publishing house.

—

The earthquake that shook up Manitoba and Saskatchewan on Sunday didn't cross the Alberta boundary line. A few more occurrences such as this and Lloydminster will be able to decide which province to throw in its lot with. When the people on the Saskatchewan side of a town's main street have to come over to the Alberta side to borrow breakfast dishes after a seismic disturbance, the evidence is fairly complete as to which government it pays to live under.

—

Immigration officials report a very busy season in handling new-comers to the west. Baseball and lacrosse players are most largely represented. Farmers are a fair second.

The government intends to encourage Albertan shipments by way of the Suez Canal to Liverpool. Before it goes on too far with its scheme, it should look up an article by a Mr. White in a university quarterly down east. Mr. White demonstrates to a certainty that the old idea about the earth being round is a mistake. It would be inconvenient to trust to the ancient theory and have our grain land Lord knows where!

—

A Paris paper has been making investigations into the momentous question of shaving, and here are the results: Supposing one is shaved six times a week at the rate of 40 centimes, about 8 cents, a time, his barber's bill at the end of the year would be 109 francs 20 centimes. If he shaved for forty years the sum would amount to 4368 francs, or nearly $875. Moreover, if the beard grows five millimetres in seven days, in forty years it would have attained the length of 10.40 metres, or about 34 feet 2 inches, consequently the barber gets about $875 for taking off 34 feet 2 inches of hair. Here is an opportunity for the mathematicians who underwent our recent educational course in regard to the price of cigarettes to check off the Paris journal's calculations.

—

Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast, also to make the breast savage. The application of this is frequently seen in high toned organizations, just as it is in village choirs. The following despatch from Louisville, Kentucky, illustrates the dangers to which vaulting musical ambitions are subject:—

"Walter Damroch and his New York Symphony Orchestra came here last Wednesday to support Prof George Gookins and his chorus of 300 local singers in giving a musical festival. A rupture occurred between Damrosch and Gookins at a rehersal on Wednesday which came near breaking up the festival.

"Damrosch had the chorus go through "The Pied Piper," and he said they had been so miserably instructed that they were unfit to interpret the work and he had it cut from the programme. This engendered feeling between Damrosch and the chorus, which caused the leader to be hissed on several occasions.

Gookins also took umbrage, and on Friday night a personal encounter was narrowly averted. Peace, however, was patched up between Damrosh and Marion E. Taylor, president of the May Music Festival, and the programme was carried out with Damrosch himself leading the chorus.

On Friday morning at rehearsal when Prof. Gookins took the baton to lead the chorus the orchestra responded unsatisfactorily, and when Gookins attempted to read the score several of the musicians refused to play and put up their instruments. Then Gookins turned the baton over to Damrosch and retired.

Gookins and Damrosch came out in interviews to-day, each roasting the other severely. Gookins said that Damrosch came to Louisville with the avowed purpose of discrediting him as a conductor and that Damrosch was over-rated and far in the ruck as a musical conductor.

Damrosch attributed the lack of training of the chorus to the incompetency of Gookins.

Thomas E. Basham, a local musical critic, came to the aid of Gookins in the papers this morning, but Damrosch in a card printed in the morning dismisses him as a "bumptious bore."

—

Two London cabbies were glaring at each other.

"Aw, wot's the matter with you?" demanded one.

"Nothink's the matter with me, you bloomin' ediot."

"You gave me a nasty look," persisted the first.

"Me? Why, you certainly 'ave a nasty look, but I didn't give it to you, so 'elp me"—Everybody's Magazine.

—

If they keep on putting the London Suffragists in jail much longer, it is dollars to doughnuts, says a writer in Harper's Weekly that the homely ballads of other days will soon be superseded by some such pathetic lyrical outburst as this:

"O where is my wandering ma tonight?
O where e n my mother be"
She hied her forth to the suffrage fight
And hasn't come home to tea.
The range is cold on the kitchen trail,
The cupboard is bleak and bare,
For mother has gone to the county jail
For pulling the speaker's hair.

O where is my wandering ma tonight
My mother, O where is she?
She dwells in the "box,"
While father's socks
Are holey as they can be.

"Your baby cries a great deal."
"Yes," answered Mr. Younghusband. "It isn't well."
"What's the ailment?"
"I don't know. The only thing I'm sure of is that it isn't the sleeping sickness."

—

Teacher—"Now, boys, here's a little example in mental arithmetic. How old would a person be who was born in 1875?"

Eddie—"Please, teacher, was it a man or a woman?"

—

The speaking suffragist was at white heat.

"There are no cowards in our ranks!" she shouted in a penetrating voice. "Every day you pass our brave sisters on the streets."

"They must be brave to wear the style of hats they do!" shouted the little man on the last bench, and the next moment he was running for his life.—Chicago News.

Garden Notes

The most approved method of treating seed potatoes to prevent a scabby crop is to soak the whole seed for two hours in a mixture of one half pint of formalin, and fifteen gallons of cold water; dry the seed, cut and plant in ground that has not recently grown potatoes and so is not infected with the disease.

—

Pick off all the blossoms from newly set strawberry beds, thus you send all the plants' strength back into themselves for growth. It is unwise to let plants fruit the first season. Strawberries do not like being dug around, cultivated or scratched about too much before bearing. As a rule it is better, after taking off the winter covering, to let the strawberries alone till after they have born the crop. If weeds are prolific first pull out the worst or largest and do not cultivate till after the crop is off.

—

Many are complaining that they cannot raise strawberries but possibly they have not studied these plants or methods of culture Strawberries require rough shelter or covering in winter which should be raked off, if straw or hay, in the spring between the rows and may be left till after the crop is picked. Strawberries need water, then water and water again, if dry, especially near bearing time. They are strong feeders and take a great deal out of the ground so must be well nourished.

—

Four runners are enough for most plants. The time of setting out plants has a good deal to do with the future crop. Some of our successful growers claim that June is the best time to set out young plants in Alberta, then if the runners are kept in check they will bear well the next season if given some protection in the winter.

—

As we go about in Alberta we occasionally come across a good patch of raspberries that bear well, but in other cases the raspberries are allowed to grow into a young forest, so the result may be no fruit. The method of treatment to obtain fruit is to set out the plants three feet apart and six to seven feet between rows, then choose the three best shoots that come up out of the ground, ruthlessly destroying all other shoots or suckers. The three canes chosen can be topped late in the summer, then bent over and uncovered with dirt during the winter, releasing them in spring and tying them to a stake. Of the suckers that come up choose three of the best for the next season's crop and destroy all others. Give a dash of manure around the hills once in a while and keep them clean and you will have raspberries. Do not let freshly planted bushes bear the first year.

—

When starting a plantation if the plants are scarce take them up, or if only a few have been bought cut the roots into small pieces, 11-2 inches to 2 inches in length and place them in sand or dirt in a box in the cellar. In spring take them out and set them in rows three feet apart, and if the season is favroable all these little sets will grow and soon make a plantation.

—

Gooseberry bushes do not require much clipping. Old wood may be taken out a whole limit at a time but snipping and pruning especially of bearing wood is not usually practiced on the gooseberry bush with success.

—

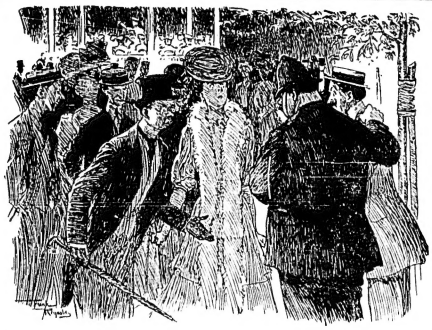
Much of our soil in Alberta is rich for currants but of them we can grow large crops, if the bushes are far enough apart and not too rank. Some prefer to let their currants do pretty much as they like, and little requires to be done to new bushes, though after awhile some of the old wood may be taken out and good, strong young branches allowed to come along. Some gardeners like to grow their currants in tree form, allowing only one stem from the root which soon grows into the form of a tree if pruned that way and suckers are kept down. When practising this method it is far easier to keep down weeds and keep the ground clean around the bushes. The currant seem to be one of our standby in Alberta and is cultivated with comparative ease, but, of course care and attention will lead to better results in a general way. Personally I like transplanting in the fall.

A General Improvement

Viewing the country as a whole, there is no doubt that general trade shows improvement. There is apparently a more confident feeling in all business circles. The West seems to give more tangible evidences of activity than the east, but the optimism of the West is being reflected in busy factories in the eastern centres, and in that way the whole Dominion shares in the revival of trade.

Recently scores of leading business men both East and West were interviewed, and they to a man agreed that prospects are exceedingly bright in Canada to-day. Both eastern and western authorities lay stress upon the development taking place in the west. One man says that as far as these provinces are concerned, it is "prosperity continued" rather than "prosperity resumed."

The president of the Winnipeg Board of Trade says that industrial and business interests are looking for excuses for expansion rather than for reasons to curtail their operations, as they were doing last year at this time. The same feeling actuates all branches of business, whether it be the transportation companies, manufacturers, jobbing houses or retail dealers. Railways are building freely, each company vicing with the other to see which can cover the most of the rapidly developed new districts. Even the United States roads are anxious to take advantage of the crop movement and general activity of Western and Central Canada.—Commercial.



"Policeman, that ruffian took my wife's arm!"
"All right, Sir. We'll search him at the station." Punch.

Do You Know ?

that the only agricultural weekly west of Winnipeg is published in Edmonton and that it has proven a striking success?

The Circulation of the

Alberta Homestead

has reached the 4,000 mark

Those who know how thoroughly a farm paper is read realize what this means to advertisers . . . . . .

If you have an announcement of a business character to make which you wish to come under the notice of the most substantial agriculturalists in all parts of Alberta, you should not overlook the HOMESTEAD. Our want and For Sale Department at a cent a word is a sure result-getter. Or if you wish to keep in touch with what the farmers, the backbone of the province are doing, you should be a subscriber. The price of subscription is ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR . . . . . .

The

Alberta Homestead

39 HOWARD AVE., EDMONTON

WITH THE INVESTOR

(Continued from Page 2)

In the discussion on the Grand Trunk Pacific bill in the House of Commons the other day, Hon. Mr. Graham submitted these figures, based on Department of Interior returns, to indicate the growth that had taken place in the West since the special census of 1906:

	1906.	1908.
Manitoba	365,688	462,569
Sasktachewan	257,763	335,721
Alberta	185,413	265,820
Total	808,864	1,064,110

This is an increase of over 25 per cent in two years. That in Alberta, it should be noted, is nearly 29 per cent. and the policy of railway development is only just beginning to affect us. The G.T.P. only entered the outskirts of the province in the closing months of 1908. What will the figures be if it stretches clear across and all the branch lines are constructed that are called for under the policy adopted by the provincial government last winter.

—

Contracts were let last week, a Winnipeg dispatch says, for the C. N. R. line from Vergeville to Calgary and for 50 miles on the Morinville branch, which will bring that line not far from Athabasca Landing. The Northern Construction Company and the Cowan Construction Company will do the work jointly.

—

In connection with the work of the North American Conservation Conference and the joint action which is now being taken by the Governments of the United States, Canada, Mexico and Newfoundland for the conservation of the forests, water power, lands, and minerals of North America, a comprehensive estimate has been made for the Canadian Government by Mr. J. B. Challies, C. E., of the Department of the Interior, of all the water powers of Canada. This computation, the first of its kind ever attempted in Canada, was recently laid before the Committee of the House of Commons on Lands, Forests, and Water Powers, by Mr. R. E. Young, secretary of the Canadian Conservation Commission, and contains some figures of very great interest to investors and others, showing that Canada possesses in her giant water powers a source of wealth whose value it is impossible to foretell, or what are commonly known as the prairie provinces, Alberta has the largest amount of power available. Mr. Challies estimates it at 1,114,000 horse power with the present development but 1,330. Manitoba has 504,000 and Saskatchewan 500,000. British Columbia has 2,065,500.

—

There are no less than 110 banks in the Province of Alberta—an increase of 85 in six years.

—

The report of the Calgary and Edmonton Land Co. for last year states that, although the area sold was less than in 1907, there was an increse of $1.20 per acre in the average price realized. The profit and-loss account, after transferring to land reserve account the proportion of payments received on account of instalments reserved towards redemption of the original cost of the land acquired, shows a profit for the year of £46,831, as compared with £57,761 for 1907.

Alberta Horses

When Mr. John F. Ryan started his national bureau of breeding in Montreal he had for the height of ambition an organization reaching from coast to coast. He now appears to stand in a pretty good way of having his ambition realized.

A secretary has been lately appointed in Vancouver and will commence work there in June.

The demand for thoroughbred stallions is becoming every day more intense. Farmers of the Dominion are beginning to awaken to the possibilities of the breeding of thoroughbreds and halfbreds. This demand the national bureau is supplying as fast as it possibly can,.

In Manitoba and Saskatchewan the demand for thoroughbred sires is as insistent as from Ontario. In these two provinces there is an overabundance of Clyde stock and the market for these has fallen off, while saddle horses are in demand. One must remember that the Clydesdales have been pumped into the west year after year, to the practical exclusion of other breeds, but the change is at hand as is proven by thousands of letters to the bureau. A thoroughbred stallion and a pure Clyde mare makes a somewhat violent cross, but at that has often had good results, but there are many mares in the northwest part Clyde and part standard. Good results have been obtained by mating them with thoroughbreds.

Alberta is a great horse country and will probably lead all the other provinces within five years. The pasture is good and the climate suitable. During the Boer war the British buyers got more horses from Alberta than from any other province. The one thing needed in that part of the country is thoroughbred blood and the war office men who spent the summer in Canada last yeai agreed that it was the ideal place if thoroughbreds could be secured. The national bureau has already made arrangements to start operations there in May. The farmers and ranchmen have hailed the bureau as a blessing and all agricultural societies are helping. The legislatures of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, are all interested in the bureau work and are arranging to give suitable aid.

British Columbia is not behind the other provinces. It is a great stretch of country, this western belt, reaching from the Yukon to the American boundary, and its farmers and breeders are progressive. The bureau has an energetic secretary in Vancouver who is keeping in touch with the farmers and a start will be made there in June..

So that from coast to coast in Canada the farmers have all been awakened and the country is on the eve of a revolution in the horse breeding industry. And the work of the bureau has travelled overseas. Its progress is being watched with interest in England, and it is not beyond possibility that the British Government will put 25 bureau stallions on the king's premium list.

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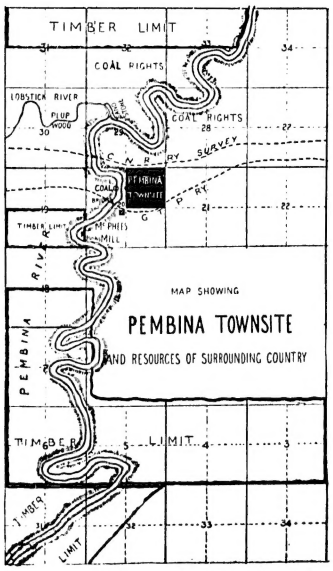

YOUR MONEY SHOULD BE INVESTED

where it will bring you the largest returns with the least possible risk. Real estate is recognized as a safe investment provided you do not buy at top prices. Before investing in town property there are four things to consider: FIRST: Is the surrounding country good for agriculture? SECOND: Are there any other resource besides agriculture? THIRD: What was the original price? FOURTH: How many people have already made money out of it?

Pembina District is acknowledged the best for mixed farming in the province of Alberta. Within a radius of thirty miles of the Pembina townsite 1500 settlers have taken up land. The other resources are:

LUMBERING---700,000,000 feet of standing timber has been located on the Pembina river and its tributaries and is all drivable to this point.

MINING---20,000 acres of coal rights have been taken up. The largest seam of coal found anywhere in the province is exposed one mile below the townsite.

STONE QUARRIES---Sandstone equal to the Calgary grade is found in immense quantities along the river bank, the ledge in some places being 25 feet thick.

You will get in on the ground floor by buying now. If you wait until later you will have to pay the original buyers a profit of 100%. If you will give this your serious consideration for a few minutes you will decide that it is a great money maker. If you have any money to invest you will buy a few lots and you will never regret it.

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The Mirror.

(Continued from page 3)

cribed as taking place at Mrs. Wells' ever occurred. When asked by the counsel at the inquest if the statements made in the letter, which had been contradicted by people on the spot, were true, her reply was "O well, they were jokes." Instead of singing in a church choir she was acting in a variety theatre. There she led an actor, Jimmy Baum, to believe she would marry him. When questioned regarding her promises to him, she answered "It was just a joke." At almost every stage this was the excuse she had to offer. Is this the kind of humor that it is safe to encourage?

Even if nothing more is heard of the case, the revelation made should serve as a terrific warning as to the danger of entering on the path of practised deceit and falsehood. No one with a spark of womanhood left would envy Florence Kinrade the position of notoriety in which she now finds herself. But is she fairly entitled to sympathy? Or, at any rate, for the sake of others who may be tempted to follow in a similar course, is it right to try to gloss over her actions?

THE OTHER SIDE.

Last week's views of the "Jolly Good Fellow" had my lad focussed from nearly every vantage point, but how did we come to forget to make mention of Life's well-known sketch of the subjects. You all knew it. The young wife in her prettiest evening frock, head bent on arms, seated opposite "His" chair on which hangs listlessly his smoking jacket, with his house slippers all ready to be drawn on. In the back ground a tall grandfather's clock with hands pointed to the wee sma' hours and still he tarries. But bless my eyes what's this under it but "For she's a Jolly Good Fellow." Again the shaded lamp gleams softly, the hour is very late. Once more the light falls on two chairs, one empty, and in the other "Him," his pet dog at his feet.

So there are jolly good fellows on the other side of the house!—well, but who ever dreamed of naming them so? Women have done the waiting for such years and years and years the idea of "His" sitting up seems horribly unnatural.

I wonder is she a "Bridge" artist, or a giddy wife, or only a Suffragette?

Perhaps this picture more than any other has brought to me the dreary state of things we may come to expect when the Suffragette has had her way. Father will keep house. Some one must. Mama will be out stumping or attending a meeting, the children, or will there be any, will fall to the servant's charge or become the special care of poor, tired over-worked "Pa." He it is who will button their collars and tie their shoes, and lay out their clean pinnies. All the dear little tender tasks our mothers and grandmothers have performed for generations. And surely with the passing over of the loving duties will go a whole heap of the love the children have always kept sacred to Mother.

I was talking to a man the other day about furniture and old-fashioned things generally when he remarked that no one bought anything now with the intention of keeping it a great while. Change, change, was the universal cry. A family lives here to-day and moves on to-morrow. Household gods are scattered and lost, yes and something called "association" that means parents and home and love of the place and soil goes too, and is a factor in evolving the "jolly good fellows" who rely on excitement and playing with fire to take the place of the old love of home and children and loyalty, of flowers and womanly things. Because "home" has become a moveable thing, of such qualities as loyalty to family traditions and the like, the people in the new surroundings appreciate but little. In place of the old loves they substitute new, worldly things and the woman who used to busy herself with making her home a little heaven on earth is now taken up with turbulent meetings, and smoking and generally aping men and their least manly ways. She has become a jolly good fellow but the "boys" don't think anything more of her for it; some of the best of them are left to turn into prematurely saddened misanthropes, and no one is any the gainer.

I think, take it all round if we each became more to those in our own immediate families and less promiscuous, so to speak, all that was best in fine fellowship would remain, and the dross be eliminated.

HOME AND SOCIETY

To London Town from Babylon
The pageant of the world goes by
For you, for you, I pause and con
A Stander-By

On Wednesday afternoon a steady stream of old-time friends made their way to Mrs. T. P. Kelly's charming new home on Seventh street, where for the first time since returning from her extended honeymoon abroad, this handsome young matron formally received.

Mrs. Kelly was looking splendidly well after her recent illness, and wore a lovely pink figured silk organdie gown trimmed with touches of black velvet. Her mother, Mrs. Bourchier, who has also been on the sick list of late, assisted in welcoming the guests, and wore a smart empire gown of softest grey crepe de chine, which became her admirably.

The very artistic home with its beautiful appointments, was being everywhere admired. The fine oak raftered hall with its fine and curio treasures and great fire place, coming in for the biggest share of attention, though indeed both reception and dining rooms are gems of their kind.

Out in the tea-room such quantities of glorious red roses were disposed about as almost to intoxicate with their fragrance and loveliness. In the centre of the beautifully carved table on a fine drawn work cloth, a high cut glass epergne, on a mirror base outlined with smilax, held a perfect shower of the Crimson Beauties. At the four corners were tiny pot of Wandering Jew, a gash of cool green in the midst of delicious dainties. Here Mrs. H. L. Miller, of Wetaskiwin, looking very smart in a white linen frock appliqued in palest green, presided, performing the arduous duties of tea hostess and keeping up an animated conversation with the hosts of old friends who are always glad to welcome her back to the Capital.

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Mrs. Scoble and Mrs. Bishopric had a very smart tea party at the Golf Club House on Wednesday afternoon. Both on account of the popularity of the hostesses and its being the first affair of the kind for the season, no one fortunate enough to be invited, missed it without having a very good excuse. Play was indulged in early in the afternoon, after which the men and women gathered on the club verandah to enjoy tea and gossip.

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Miss Babbit, who has been confined to Government House through illness for a couple of weeks, is able to be out once more, enjoying the luxury of a drive on Tuesday for the first time,

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The Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. Bulyea leave for their summer home in Peachland about the secon ' week in June.

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Miss Edith Miller, the noted singer, was the guest of honor at a tea given by Mrs. Joseph Morris on Thursday, further particulars of which I hope to give next week.

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Next week the amateur performances of the captivating opera, "Patience," which is being put on by some of the best local talent, under Miss Jean Forsythe's direction will be the smart society event of the week such well known people as Miss Alice Pinckston, Miss Constance Buck, Mr. A. McIsaac, s and others, taking leading parts. Of course, everyone is going. From what I know of Miss Forsythe's work, I am assured we shall have a genuine treat. Special attention has been given to securing a good orchestra, fine scenic effects, costumes, etc., and crowded houses should greet this clever local production. The dates are May 25, 26, and 27, and the affair will be under the patronage of the Ladies' Hospital Aid, who are to benefit by a share of the proceeds.

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The news of the sudden death of Mr. J. Halifax Hall occasioned deep regret throughout the city. Mr. Hall had made Edmonton his headquarters since he entered on railway survey work in this part of the country, and had many friends here. Up to the day of his death, he had been about the streets. He was a man of fine presence and genial manner, who will not soon be forgotten by those who knew him. He was a native of Stratton Hall, England.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Lines returned from their honeymoon trip at the end of last week.

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Mrs. Alexander Grant announces the engagement of her daughter, Helen Marion, to Chas. Arnold Grant, Edmonton. The marriage will take place privately, early in June, in the First Baptist Church.—Winnipeg Free Press.

A recent number of "Canada" published in London, England, gives a list of Canadians visiting in London, from which I take the following Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Macnamara, Edmonton, Hotel Cecil; Mrs. John Cameron and Miss Cameron, Edmonton; and Mr and Mrs F. C. Jamieson, Strathcona, Arundel Hotel; H. B. Dawson, St. Albert, Morley's Hotel; Mr. James G. Macdougall, Edmonton, Morley's Hotel.

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Mr. Victor Patton, of Edmonton, passed through town the other day en route to Ottawa.—Winnipeg Town Topics.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gorrie, 623 Euclid avenue, announce the engagement of their eldest daughter Ella, to Mr. H. R. Mimms, manager Merchants' Bank, Okotoks, Alta., and eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mimms, 75 Pearson avenue. The marriage will take place early in June.—Toronto Sunday World.

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The engagement is announced of Miss Berthe Brodeur, only daughter of Hon. L. P. and Madame Brodeur, Ottawa, to Mr. Joseph De Lorimer, barrister, of Montreal. The marriage will take place on the 15th of June.

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The marriage took place in Brantford on Wednesday of last week of Miss Helen E. Cockshutt, daughter of Mrs. James Cockshutt, to Mr. J. J. Gibbons of Toronto. Rev. Mr. Martin, pastor of Zion Church, assisted by Rev. Robert Cochrane of Woodstock, officiated. Mr. Harvey W. Cockshutt brought in his sister and gave her away. The bride will be remembered by many in Edmonton, having visited the city with her brother two years ago last autumn with the Canadian Manufacturers' Association party.

Peggy

Mitchell and Reed are holding an auction sale of high-class household furnishings and effects at 535 Thirteenth street, next Friday, at two o'clock sharp. A genuine buffalo rob and a collection of steel engravings and water colors are among the articles to be sold. See their advertisement in another column.

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Chamois	25c to $1.00	Methylated Alcohol	25c
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